



Thatcher: dictating a European shopping list

## Thatcher delivers five-point warning on Europe

By ROBIN OAKLEY  
POLITICAL EDITOR

IN A bravura performance of primal force that had Tory MPs applauding even as they squirmed, Margaret Thatcher yesterday backed John Major as a "leader of vision", simultaneously shredding his negotiating position in Europe.

She did not quite this time say "No, no, no", but she rejected any compromise on the treaty on political and economic and monetary union to be discussed at the Luxembourg summit tomorrow. That, she said, would amount to the "greatest abdication of parliamentary and national sovereignty in our history".

Mrs Thatcher warned of the perils of federalism, scorned the single European currency and rejected as unnecessary the narrow band of the exchange-rate mechanism into which the prime minister intends to take Britain.

Issuing five points for Mr Major and Douglas Hurd in the style of an imperious schoolmaster dictating a shopping list, Mrs Thatcher rejected any notion of a European defence and foreign policy and insisted that they must not consider any extension of majority voting in the council of ministers. That would give the Community the right to impose on Britain laws

with which Parliament might profoundly disagree. What was being considered was a massive extension of the Community's power and competency. Once powers were given away, they would never be taken back.

Warning that the summary documents on the intergovernmental conferences indicated a destiny for Europe altogether different to that held out when Britain entered the EC, Mrs Thatcher called in effect for the stopping of the European clock. Praising their efforts so far, she cautioned Mr Major and Mr Hurd to guard against a "federal Europe achieved by stealth".

While she offered a clear declaration of support for Mr Major, glazed faces on the government front bench and the delight from the Opposition at much of what she said in her staccato, machine-gun delivery indicated that she had done nothing to ease the prime minister's problems of party management by coming to the Commons to answer her critics. Ministers later welcomed her "support", but MPs were in no doubt that she had offered it conditionally.

With the government edging towards the "Delors compromise" of accepting the eventual goal of a single currency, provided the British parliament is left to decide if and when to

participate, Mrs Thatcher insisted there must be a separate treaty for those who wanted such a currency.

She urged the government not to let those who supported a federal Europe pretend they were more European. "They're not. They're just more federal", and insisted that separate nation states should not be poured into a European mould. She ridiculed talk that federalism meant the devolution of powers, saying that Brussels had no sovereignty to devolve. "It is ours by right and heritage."

With MPs still bubbling over Mrs Thatcher's speech, Edward Heath stood to declare that

monetary union must come as soon as possible, and with it the single currency industry wanted. He refrained from personal attacks, having last week accused Mrs Thatcher of having a tiny mind and telling lies, but asked what all the fuss was about on federalism when Britain had given a federal system to Australia, to Canada and to Nigeria.

Opening the debate, Mr Hurd had opposed any moves towards a federal European superstate and said there was no prospect of

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Commons debate, pages 8, 9  
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Leading article, page 19

## World ignores Yugoslav rebels as four die

By TIM JUDAH IN LJUBLJANA, SLOVENIA AND MICHAEL BINYON, DIPLOMATIC EDITOR

FOUR people were shot dead in Croatia and troops were on combat alert in Slovenia yesterday, as the world turned its back on Yugoslavia's breakaway republics.

The first bloodshed to follow Tuesday's independence declarations came as America and Europe issued strong warnings that the republics' proclamations risked civil war.

In Washington, the White House spokesman, Mr Martin Fitzwater, said that America opposed the use of force in Yugoslavia, but warned that the political disintegration of the country could have "tragic consequences" for the whole of Europe. No country had recognised the two republics by last night.

Yugoslav air force jets screamed low over the Slovene capital, Ljubljana, and the republic's airports were closed following the withdrawal of federal air traffic control. Armoured units of the Yugoslav army went on high alert as did Slovenia's own

embryo army, the Territorial Defence Force. Roads were reported blocked by Slovenes trying to prevent army movements.

The votes which terminated 73 years of Belgrade's authority in the two republics were condemned by the federal government as "illegal" and "null and void". The government also authorised the Federal police, and in the case of resistance, the army, to seize control of Slovenia's international frontier crossing and some ten checkpoints set up on the border with Croatia.

Britain yesterday warned British passport-holders not to travel to areas threatened by unrest, while the United States repeated last week's condemnation by James Baker, the secretary of state, of any unilateral action that would cause Yugoslavia's break-up.

The Foreign Office advised tourists to avoid southern Kosovo, parts of Croatia and an area bounded by Karlovac, Sisak, Split and Gospić. But it said the main holiday areas along the Dalmatian coast need not be avoided.

Yesterday afternoon traffic was still flowing normally across the Croatian border and across Slovenia's checkpoints with Italy and Austria. Armed Slovene police were in full control of the crossings but said that they were prepared for attack by the army.

Three deaths in Croatia occurred in Glina, a predominantly Serb-populated town south of the republic's capital, Zagreb. The police station was attacked by Serbs presumed to come from Krajina, the mutinous Serb area of Croatia which has declared its intention to become the western

marches of a greater Serbia. According to the Slovene interior minister, Mr Igor Bavcar, the attack was carried out with rockets and when Croat police reinforcements were sent in they found their path blocked by the army.

The fourth death occurred when a policeman was hit and at least four other people were wounded in shooting in the Croatian town of Bratunac near the border with Serbia. Yugoslav army tanks were sent into both towns to keep the peace. A Reuters reporter said houses, shops and cars were riddled with bullets in Glina. Army helicopters circled above.

The clashes took to at least 25 the death toll in violence this year between Croats and Serbs. There were unconfirmed reports of clashes in other areas.

The Slovene foreign minister Dimirij Rupelj declared that a "war of nerves" had begun and said that there had been "tense talks" between federal army officers and Slovene police at frontier checkpoints. The Slovene declaration of independence was a much clearer break than the Croatian one which talked of "initiating the process of disassociation".

American warning, page 12  
Diary, page 18



### Tax inquiry teams raid Nissan UK

INLAND Revenue officers, investigating a suspected multimillion pound tax fraud, raided the offices of the car dealer Nissan UK yesterday in the biggest such operation. A search for documents centred on the firm's headquarters at Durrington, West Sussex, where 53 officers entered with a search warrant at 7am.

Searches were also carried out at 12 locations in London, Brighton and Portsmouth, including the home of Octav Botnar, the firm's founder and other directors.

Tax raid, page 2

### US accuses Iraq of nuclear build-up

From SUSAN ELLICOTT in WASHINGTON

THE United States yesterday accused Iraq of building a secret nuclear weapons programme and of hiding evidence from a team of United Nations arms experts that visited a plant outside Baghdad this week.

The reported activity breaches President Saddam Hussein's promise after the Gulf war to comply with a United Nations Security Council resolution to destroy weapons of mass destruction. Saddam also agreed to allow UN inspectors to check sites where weapons were believed to be under construction.

James Baker, the American Secretary of State, said the US was disappointed by Iraq's failure to comply. His office received word earlier that the Iraqi authorities only allowed the inspectors into the plant yesterday after spending several days concealing signs of nuclear arms production. Margaret Tutwiler, the State Department's chief spokeswoman, said the inspectors saw "frenzied activity" at the site as employees moved forklift lorries, cranes and other heavy moving equipment.

Nuclear cover-up, page 13

## Ministers accept sex equality for pensions

By ROBIN OAKLEY, POLITICAL EDITOR

MINISTERS are planning to treat men and women equally in the state pension scheme and to force companies to practice sex equality in occupational pensions, following a European court decision.

However, the government is to fight any attempt to make the occupational pensions ruling retrospective before May last year because this could cost employers and pension schemes up to £50 billion.

State pension inequality, under which women retire at 60 and men at 65, has existed since 1940. The cost of giving men state pensions from 60 would be £3 billion. If women had to wait until 65 the saving to public funds would be a similar amount. In between there is a break even point.

The government has no view yet on whether to equalise up or down or to institute a "retirement decade" in which people could choose when they retire and be pensioned accordingly. Instead it will issue a discussion paper shortly, costing the alteration and assessing their implications. There will be no legislation before the next election.

Tony Newton, the social security secretary, told the Commons in a surprise statement yesterday that the government has accepted the judgment of the European Court of Justice on May 17 last year, in the case of Barber v the Guardian Royal Exchange Group, that occupational pension benefits count as pay and that there must be no discrimination between men and women on pension age. Legislation to force companies to comply in regard to pension benefits earned since May 17 last year will be prepared as soon as possible.

But Mr Newton said doubt remained about whether the European court judgment applied to benefits based on service before last May.

Employers welcomed the government's move (Philip Bassett writes). The Confederation of British Industry said it was a break in the logjam in which pension providers have been caught since the Barber judgment.

## Maguire Seven cleared

By ROBIN YOUNG

THE Court of Appeal yesterday quashed the 15-year-old convictions of the Maguire Seven for running an IRA bomb factory from a London house but disappointed their supporters by dismissing claims that there had been no reliable evidence to connect them with explosives.

The three judges rejected five grounds of appeal advanced after the case was referred back to the court following an inquiry last year. They upheld the appeal only on the grounds already conceded by the director of public prosecutions, Allan Green QC, that fresh evidence showed the defendants might have innocently contaminated their hands with nitroglycerine.

Appeal hearing, page 3  
Unappealing justice, page 18  
Leading article, page 19

## Thousands hear tale of woe at Lloyd's

By NEIL BENNETT

THOUSANDS of names converged on Lloyd's of London, the insurance market, yesterday to hear that the institution has suffered a £510 million loss, the worst in its 300-year history.

Limousines crowded the narrow streets around the Lloyd's building as about 3,000 of the 26,000 people who back the market with their personal fortunes arrived for the annual general meeting. The attendance was 30 times bigger than last year.

The names heard of their losses and of radical reforms under consideration to secure Lloyd's future.

Delivering the bad news, David Coleridge, Lloyd's chairman, also spoke of better times ahead. "We will begin to make profits in spades in the early 1990s... If not, well, I'll have to eat my words," he said.

Losses questioned, page 2  
Reforms planned, page 25  
Comment, page 27

### TODAY IN THE TIMES

#### A LIKELY STORY

Ill wind: Fine weather can be bad for the health and vice versa. So let it keep raining? Well it does seem to keep the suicide rate down Page 15

#### FUNNY MONEY

Leslie Neilson is leading a box office boom in film comedy. Or, as *Variety* put it: "Guffaws grip pix in giggle gamble". Translation, page 17

#### JUSTICE?

Robert Kee says the Maguire verdict may have put paid to the appeal court's role in investigating miscarriages of justice Page 18

● Directions, the largest careers and higher education fair in Britain, sponsored by *The Times*, opens today at Olympia. Today's 16-page appointments section includes advice on how to approach the 200 exhibitors.

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## Dim view of brightest light in the universe

By NIGEL HAWKES  
SCIENCE EDITOR

ASTRONOMERS have produced a paradox to stimulate the most jaded appetite: the most luminous object in the universe is too dim to see. The object, IRAS F10221+4724, emits prodigious amounts of energy, around three hundred million million times as strong as the Sun and 30,000 times as powerful as the Milky Way. Yet it is so faint that it was found only by accident when its image crept into a picture being taken of another object.

Nor is it clear what the object is. The most exciting possibility is that it is a young galaxy in the first stages of development, something for which astronomers have been searching for

20 years. Alternatively, it may be a bright quasar embedded in a cloud of dust.

The reason it is so hard to see, in spite of its power, is that it emits its energy in the infra-red spectrum, out of the range of the human eye. Its discovery is reported in today's issue of *Nature* by a team led by Michael Rowan-Robinson of Queen Mary and Westfield College, London. They stumbled across it while looking through a telescope in the Canary Islands for faint sources found by the Infrared Astronomical Satellite, launched in 1983.

The object they found is 16,000 million light years away, which means that the galaxy is being seen at a time

83 per cent of the way back to the big bang with which the universe is supposed to have begun. Andy Lawrence, a member of the team, says that they were surprised both by its distance and its brightness. "If it is a proto-galaxy, then it is a very important object indeed," he said. "Nobody has ever found one, and it has become the Holy Grail of astronomy. My view is that it is more likely to be a quasar inside a cloud of dust."

Professor Rowan-Robinson, however, believes the galaxy formation theory, and is hoping his optimism will be confirmed by experiments using the British infra-red telescope in Hawaii. The team will also be searching for similar objects. "With

only one, it is hard to come to any conclusions," Dr Lawrence says. "If we had ten or 20 we could compare them and learn a lot about the early stages of the universe."

● When Halley's Comet suddenly increased in brightness last February, there were fears that it had suffered some disaster. David Hughes, of Sheffield University, writing in *Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society*, has concluded that it must have collided with an asteroid or another comet nucleus, throwing out a cloud of dust which reflected sunlight. The damage to Halley's comet, Dr Hughes calculates, was slight, probably losing no more than two thousandths of its mass.



Lloyd's losers: names arrive for the annual general meeting yesterday to hear details of the insurance market's biggest loss in its 300-year history



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# Main parties see common interest in smashing Militant



Ashdown: the Mahmood campaign is a sideshow

THE clearing of Liverpool's rubbish mountain sparked rumours yesterday in the Fazakerley housing estate north of the city that people displaying Peter Kilfoyle Labour posters in their homes would not have their rubbish bins emptied.

An irate Anfield resident viewing the Militant-backed Lesley Mahmood and her team campaigning in the Walton by-election shouted that they were all "political things". Asked for his name he declined. "They'll 'ave me windows," he said.

Yesterday, after a scuffle between supporters of the rival camps outside a school, during which a girl aged seven was slightly hurt, Ms Mahmood's campaign organisers marched on the official

The passions of Liverpoolians, force-fed politics for years, are running high. Fact and rumour, never easy to separate in a by-election, seem to have merged. Philip Webster reports on the battle for Walton

Labour offices to lodge a complaint with Mr Kilfoyle.

Tony Jennings, leader of the rebel Liverpool Broad Left, alleged that the press, conditioned to expect violence and intimidation from the left, had not covered the incident because it was not the picture it wanted. If there was any violence it came from the right, he said.

Passions in the by-election are running sky high. People in the city have been force-fed politics

for years. It is hard to find anyone in the constituency of 90,000 people, which contains the Liverpool and Everton football grounds, who does not know that a by-election is going on. Fact and fiction, never easy to separate in the turmoil of Liverpool's latter years, seem to have merged.

Liverpool's decline during the past 30 years from its status of one of the world's great ports has polarised its people, nowhere more so than in this rundown seat at the

heart of economically depressed Merseyside.

Walton has the third highest number of jobless (7,421 in May) of any constituency in the country and the highest number of female unemployed. At 18.3 per cent the jobless rate is well over double the national average. Young people are leaving in large numbers. There are double the national average of unskilled workers.

Paddy Ashdown, the Liberal Democrat leader, believes that the London press has got it wrong in seeing it as a Labour-Militant battle. The contest, he says, is clearly between his candidate, Paul Clark, and Mr Kilfoyle. The Mahmood campaign is a sideshow, Mr Ashdown says.

It is anything but. Irrespective of

the level of support it may eventually gain, it is dominating the fight. Labour, Liberal and Tory voters seem united in a desire to see the Broad Left smashed. Militant successes in the local elections show that the Broad Left should not be underestimated.

Mr Ashdown may well be right in predicting that Labour and the Liberals will fill the first two places a week today. He will know that his canvassers are finding among potential supporters not only disillusionment with the Labour-run council but fear of a Militant victory. They sometimes cite this as a reason for voting with Mr Kilfoyle. The same factor could even damage Berkeley Greenwood, the Tory candidate. Mr Kilfoyle, meanwhile, is relishing his confrontation

against foes for whose expulsion he worked for years. ● Liverpool city council yesterday approved a search for 25 per cent reductions in its 550-strong street-cleaning operation in a move to head off further privatisation of council services and to reduce its soaring debts.

The move came as Michael Heseltine, the environment secretary, praised Harry Rimmer, the Labour council leader, for adopting Conservative policies and pulling back from the abyss.

● Labour's national executive committee yesterday postponed the start of disciplinary action against what is expected to be more than 20 party members in Liverpool for supporting Ms Mahmood in the by-election.

## Inland Revenue suspects multi-million fraud at car distributors

### Tax investigators make raid on Nissan UK offices

By KEVIN EASON, MOTORING CORRESPONDENT

MORE than 130 Inland Revenue investigators yesterday raided the offices of Nissan UK, the independent car distributor, in an operation to uncover a suspected multi-million pound tax fraud.

Operation Bluebird, named after Nissan's best-selling car, started at 7am when revenue investigators and police with search warrants entered 13 locations belonging to the independent car distributor.

More than 300 staff arrived for work at the company's

glass-fronted headquarters building at Worthing, West Sussex, to find the doors locked and uniformed police on guard outside. Thousands of documents were loaded by 55 investigators on to vans to be taken to Bristol for further examination.

At the same time, 80 more officers were moving into other offices and homes around the country, including London and Brighton. They included the homes of Octav Botnar, founder of the com-

pany, other directors and professional advisers and the Portsmouth offices of Grant Thornton, Nissan UK's accountants.

The Inland Revenue disclosed that the operation, thought to be one of the biggest of its kind and backed up by officers from the Sussex regional crime squad, had been planned for months. The revenue said: "This type of search is only carried out in a handful of cases and this is the largest ever carried out by the department. The investigation is in connection with corporate tax evasion and involves a very large sum of money." No arrests were expected immediately and documents will be examined over the next few weeks.

Nissan UK is one of Britain's biggest private companies with a turnover of more than £1 billion, built up by Mr Botnar in 21 years since taking on sole rights to distribute Nissan cars. From only 1,200 in his first year, Nissan UK has sales of more than 106,000 cars annually in Britain through 370 dealerships, half of which belong to Mr Botnar's AFG garage subsidiary which employ more than 2,000 people around Britain.

But the dealer chain is involved in a protracted legal battle over the decision of Nissan, the Japanese manufacturing company, to withdraw Mr Botnar's distribution rights. The Japanese have already invested £40 million in their own dealer network, leaving Mr Botnar's AFG without a franchise from January 1.

The Inland Revenue said that its investigation did not involve Nissan Motor Manufacturing or the rift between the two companies.

However, the revenue enquiry will be regarded as another serious blow to the business built Mr Botnar with spectacular success.

A spokesman for Nissan UK said later that the company was confident that no action would arise following the searches and it had no reason to be afraid of the outcome. Business would also resume normally today.



Morning raid: tax staff carrying away documents from Nissan UK's headquarters

### Major pledge on schooling

By NICHOLAS WOOD, POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

JOHN Major will deliver a keynote policy speech on education next week during a tour of inner-city schools. The prime minister will flesh out his pledge to put education at the top of his personal agenda with a promise of greater diversity in state schooling through parental choice.

His remarks are likely to herald an erosion of the effective monopoly of comprehensive schools at secondary level if the Conservatives win a fourth term. His speech

next week, part of the government's summer offensive intended to regain the political initiative from Labour, will follow today's address to the Conservative women's conference in London setting out the kind of Toryism he wishes to promote.

Mr Major is expected to commit his party to making it easier for schools to opt out of local authority control and to change their character in accordance with parental wishes. Insiders believe such an

approach will lead to a greater variety of schools and parents would be able to choose between comprehensive, grammar schools, city technology colleges (CTCs) and so-called magnet schools concentrating on a limited group of subjects or vocational studies.

The prime minister is expected to give strong backing to CTCs, which have failed to take off in the face of hostility from Labour councils and difficulties in finding private-sector sponsors.

### Lloyd's members question losses

By RAY CLANCY

THE pin-striped suits and black polished shoes were in abundance as thousands of Lloyd's members gathered in the City yesterday to quiz their chairman over the record £510 million losses.

Some arrived early, eager to be at the top of the queue for questions, and an hour before the annual general meeting began the Rolls-Royces, Daimlers, Jaguars and Golf GTIs clogged the streets around the Lloyd's building. Mary Archer, head of the Lloyd's hardship committee, looked her usual frazzled self.

By 10.30, when the meeting began, around 3,000 names rather more than the 100 who turned up last year - were squashed into the galleries around the underwriting room. The atmosphere was calm and orderly as members focused on David Coleridge, Lloyd's chairman.

He told them that he was going to allow the meeting to continue until all questions had been asked and answered. Four hours and no lunch later he may have regretted his words. Mr Coleridge's only hesitation was over the subject of agents' commissions. There is an increasing groundswell of opinion among members that agents should be on the same footing as the names who put up all the money. At present when a syndicate is in profit the agent receives 20 per cent as a commission.

Mr Coleridge said Lloyd's would applaud any agent who gave back profit commissions but could not force them to do so. He could not agree that there was a conflict of interest.

At 2.30 Mr Coleridge smiled again, no doubt this time with much relief, and thanked the members for attending. He received a standing ovation. Then slowly the pin-striped suits, many of their occupants undoubtedly suffering pangs of hunger, descended the grey steps into the grey rain.

□ Lloyd's names who have lost millions of pounds began an investigation yesterday into why 80 per cent of the losses are concentrated among a few thousand members.

The Society of Names, a campaigning organisation formed last week, is to examine the syndicates that have made huge losses.

Business news, page 25  
Comment, page 27

### Milk fails safety check

TWO dairy farms in Derbyshire have been banned from selling milk after it was found to contain unacceptably high concentrations of dioxin, a highly toxic chemical (Michael Horroby writes).

The Milk Marketing Board, disclosed in the Commons yesterday by John Gummer, the agriculture minister, is the first such action. The two farms, both near Bolsover, were among 27 being monitored by the agriculture ministry.

Milk from one of the farms was just over the limit set by the ministry and the health department. Milk from the other was almost double the limit. Mr Gummer said, however, that the public had not been at risk because the milk had been mixed with other supplies at the dairy, producing milk for sale that had been tested and shown to be safe.

Dioxin is produced when plastics and chlorinated compounds are incinerated. Mr Gummer said that there was no reason to believe that the dairy farmers were at fault.

### Homeless rise

Homelessness is increasing at an unprecedented rate, with small towns and rural areas the worst affected, according to figures released yesterday by the Institute of Housing. A survey of local authorities in England and Wales found that the number of families formally accepted as homeless in the first five months of this year was up to two and a half times higher than in the same period last year.

### Book judgment

The European Court of Justice is expected to deliver its judgment in the *Spycatcher* case, which it heard at the start of this week, by the end of the year. If the court rules that the year-long injunction obtained by the government on publication of extracts from the book in the United Kingdom was in breach of article 10 of the European human rights convention, the case could lead to a reform of the law.

### Shooting inquest

Harry Collinson, the council planning chief shot in an incident seen by millions of television viewers, died as a result of three separate wounds, an inquest heard yesterday. Mr Collinson, aged 46, died from shock and loss of blood due to gunshot wounds. Dr Harishandra Ranasinghe told the hearing at Shotley Bridge, Durham, which was adjourned pending criminal proceedings.

### CORRECTION

The Certification Officer, Matthew Wake, has asked us to point out that, contrary to the impression given in *The Times* article on trade union law on June 20, he and the Certification Officer are wholly independent of the employment department.

Byline: The Times journalist  
Australia \$25.00; Argentina \$15.00; Austria \$20.00; Belgium \$20.00; Brazil \$20.00; Canada \$20.00; Denmark \$20.00; France \$20.00; Germany \$20.00; Greece \$20.00; Hong Kong \$20.00; India \$20.00; Italy \$20.00; Japan \$20.00; Korea \$20.00; Luxembourg \$20.00; Malaysia \$20.00; Mexico \$20.00; Netherlands \$20.00; New Zealand \$20.00; Norway \$20.00; Pakistan \$20.00; Portugal \$20.00; Singapore \$20.00; South Africa \$20.00; Spain \$20.00; Sweden \$20.00; Switzerland \$20.00; Taiwan \$20.00; Thailand \$20.00; USA \$20.00.

### Ruthless recluse gave away millions

THE empire that took Octav Botnar 21 years to build was last night in danger of crumbling (Kevin Eason writes).

The Inland Revenue investigation, coupled with a protracted legal fight with Nissan over the rights to sell the company's cars, has brought the threat of disaster to Mr Botnar and his dealers. Mr Botnar has a reputation as a ruthless businessman yet one who is reclusive and has given millions of pounds of his personal wealth and company profits to charity.

His independent Nissan UK company has been one of the most spectacular success stories in the motor industry. Almost unknown outside the world of business, Mr Botnar came to Britain in the mid-1960s to reorganize the NSU car and motor-cycle business, which had the rights to distribute Datsun cars.

NSU dropped the contract and, in 1969, when Japanese cars were regarded with disdain, Mr Botnar gambled by taking it over. With success came wealth and publicity, which Mr Botnar, a small man physically and one who speaks English with a heavy German accent, disliked intensely, so much so that many acts of philanthropy went unnoticed for years.

It emerged that Mr Botnar, reputed to be a billionaire, restructured his business in the mid-1970s so that 5 per cent of profits were distributed annually to charity. Nissan UK is 71 per cent owned by European Motor Vehicles, headed by Mr Botnar. The directors are trustees of various charities.

Up to £80 million may have been paid to charities over the past 20 years, including £1 million to the Royal Ballet school and £8 million last Christmas to the Great Ormond Street hospital for sick children, making Mr Botnar the hospital's largest benefactor since J. M. Barrie donated the royalties from *Peter Pan*. One of his best-known charities was founded



Botnar: philanthropy went unnoticed for years

in the name of his only daughter, Camelia, who was killed aged 21 in a car crash in 1973. The Camelia Botnar Foundation runs a 500-acre estate that provides a home and job training for deprived teenagers.

Staff at Nissan UK's headquarters in Worthing, West Sussex, say the donations were typical of the man who allowed his staff to eat three-course meals in the staff canteen for £2 a week and rewarded them with cars on easy terms and lavish Christmas parties.

The decision of Nissan to end his sole distribution rights has left Mr Botnar controlling 180 dealers who will have no cars to sell after January 1 unless he finds another manufacturer franchise. That seems increasingly unlikely.

### Penny-pinching idea creates a winning green machine

PETER TREVNOR



David Swann with his green bicycle of the future

By SIMON TAIT, ARTS CORRESPONDENT

NECESSITY, in her maternal way, has a habit of repeating herself. David Swann's response to the challenge from the Royal Society of Arts to create the most environment-friendly bicycle for the future was to re-invent the penny farthing.

His "green bicycle with trailer" has won him this year's RSA Student Medal and will be on display with other entries at the design degree show, which opens today at the college in Kensington Gore, London. The pedals of his

invention drive the large front wheel, as they did on the penny farthing. The rear wheel is larger than on the original and instead of spokes has a storage compartment made of lightweight plastic as a "trailer".

"My first problem was how to make a bicycle more green than any other, and the point about this is that it has a large trailer capacity without creating a traffic hazard and causing congestion", Mr Swann, aged 24, said.

He acknowledges the debt he owes to Victorian inventors and to George Singer in particular. His school in

Coventry had the plans Singer drew up for his "Extra Ordinary Bicycle" in the 1880s. "When I realised I needed to drive the bicycle from the front wheel I took the pedal system from him. It was the perfect solution," he said.

The exhibition also contains Mark Bickerstaffe's electric motor-cycle, which can reach 40mph, almost three times as fast as the ill-fated Sinclair C5. Last week Peter Barker, an architecture lecturer, found himself in hospital with a ruptured spleen after crashing the green motor-bike on a trial run in the college precincts.

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The Times

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Jill Cox  
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The Glasgow Herald

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The Glasgow Herald

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2-5 PM (SUBJECT TO LOCAL VARIATION)



## Supporters condemn 'whitewash' as judges uphold only one of six grounds of appeal

# Court clears Maguire Seven over bomb factory

By ROBIN YOUNG

THE Court of Appeal yesterday quashed the convictions of the Maguire Seven, who were imprisoned 15 years ago for running an IRA bomb factory in west London.

Their appeal was allowed on the sole ground that it had been proved possible, contrary to scientific evidence given for the prosecution at the original trial, that their hands, kitchen gloves and fingernails had been innocently contaminated with nitro-glycerine, possibly by communal use of a towel in the bathroom at the Maguires' home.

Lord Justice McCowan, reading the last section of the court's 110-page judgment, said that the traces found on all the male defendants' hands and on Annie Maguire's gloves could have been accounted for if they used a towel which had already been used by someone who had handled a significant amount of nitro-glycerine.

It was impossible now to identify one or more of the defendants as the primary source of the contamination, and since innocent contamination could not be excluded for any of them, all the convictions had to be considered unsafe and unsatisfactory.

The court's decision, finally upholding the defendants' appeal on a ground which had already been conceded by the director of public prosecutions, Allan Green, QC, but firmly dismissing five other grounds of appeal, was condemned as a whitewash by some of the Maguires' supporters and friends.

Lord Fitt, the former SDLP leader, who was in court to hear the judgement, said afterwards: "They have invented a new verdict for this country - not very guilty."

Chris Mullin, the Labour MP who has spearheaded a public campaign for the Maguires' acquittal, said: "The judgement is outrageous and quite incredible. It is an attempt to cover up all that has gone wrong in this case with the excuse of a towel which the judges have simply dreamt up."

Bridie Brennan, the daughter of Patrick "Guiseppe" Conlon, who died in prison while serving his 12-year sentence, rushed from the court protesting: "My father was innocent. Justice has not been done."

The late Mr Conlon was Mr Maguire's brother-in-law. The court had allowed him to be represented by counsel during the appeal, but after the judgement his son Gerard Conlon, one of the Guildford Four whose convictions for pub bombings were quashed two years ago, said: "This is an evil judgment. There is no justice in this country."

Mrs Maguire, now aged 55, said: "There were never any explosives in my house. I know that and always have. None of us ever touched anything like that."

Her husband, Patrick, aged 57, who like her had been sentenced to 14 years imprisonment, said: "Only an inquiry by a royal commission will put the blame where it really lies. There was nothing in my home at any time."

The couple's son, also Patrick, now aged 29, who had received a four-year sentence, said: "Justice will never be done until the men and women who plant bombs stop. I am English and a Londoner. This happened to me in my country, and I will have to explain to my kids what this country did to their dad and granddad. The judges are just trying to save face. Everyone's got off and no one has got blamed."



Two reactions to the verdict: Ann Maguire is happy the Seven were cleared while Gerald Conlon argues that justice has not been done



## Pressure mounts for quick reform

By FRANCES GIBB, LEGAL AFFAIRS CORRESPONDENT

OPPOSITION parties and senior members of the legal establishment called yesterday for immediate reforms to the criminal justice system as the convictions of the Maguire family were quashed.

The case, following the reversal of convictions of the Guildford Four and the Birmingham Six, will fuel pressure on the government to make certain reforms without waiting for the Royal Commission on Criminal Justice to report in two years' time. In particular, there were calls for an independent review body to investigate miscarriages of justice: for an independent forensic science service working for the courts; and for stricter rules requiring disclosure of evidence.

The Bar Council also urged a new statutory right to a retrial where fresh evidence comes to light, with the Court of Appeal applying a lower test of fresh evidence, namely, whether it is new, relevant and capable of making a difference to the reasoning of a jury.

Anthony Scrivener, QC, Bar chairman, said that the legal significance of the ruling was that it imposed a duty on experts to ensure proper disclosure. "Until now it has been left to the lawyers to decide what to disclose. Now, if there is not proper disclosure, the courts will allow an against conviction," he said.

## Raid heralded years of struggle

By GEOFF KING

WHEN police raided the Maguires' home in Harlesden, northwest London, on December 3, 1974, they arrested Guiseppe Conlon, Anne Maguire, her husband Patrick - a member of the local Conservative club and a former soldier in the British Army - her brother Sean Smyth, and a friend, Patrick O'Neill, who had called round with his three daughters to ask Mrs Maguire to babysit while his wife was in hospital. The Maguires' sons Vincent, who was preparing to join the police, and Patrick, who wanted to join the Parachute Regiment, were also arrested.

Their prison sentences of between four and 14 years have long since been served. For Guiseppe Conlon, the appeal court judgment is more than a decade too late. He died, aged 56, in January 1980 after serving four years of a 12-year sentence. He protested his innocence on his death bed in hospital, and Sarah, his wife, still has the £933 bill she was charged for having her husband's body sent home to Belfast.

She had hoped prior to his death that he would be allowed home on parole. With his body lying in the front room of the family home in Belfast, she learned that William Whitelaw, the then home secretary, had been going to release him on January 24, the day after his death. "He was a wee bit late," she said.

From the day of Mr Conlon's arrest Mrs Conlon had worked and saved to pay the fare to visit her husband and son Gerry, who had been imprisoned for the Guildford pub bombings, two or three times a year. She believes his death provided the impetus which eventually led to the release of her son and the posthumous quashing of her husband's conviction.

Patrick Maguire Jr remembers being numb with shock when the trial verdict was announced. He was 14. "It had never occurred to me I might be sent to prison."



Patrick Maguire Jr talks to the press after the ruling

## Plea for museums support

By SIMON TAIT  
ARTS CORRESPONDENT

PROVISION for museums should be considered alongside housing and education by both central and local government, the president of the Museums Association said yesterday.

Launching the *National Strategy for Museums*, Max Hebditch said: "Unless the status of museums and their collections is clarified before local government reorganisation, the funding of museums will be in a worse state of chaos than after the abolition of metropolitan counties five years ago." Jim Roberts, one of two vice-presidents of the association and a county councillor, added: "We believe museums are an essential part of modern life."

## Marvels of rock concerts help to light up Puccini

By NICK NUTTALL  
TECHNOLOGY CORRESPONDENT

AS THE audience settles down for tonight's staging of *Tosca* few will be aware that they are witnessing a technological as much as an artistic spectacle whose leanings are more rock and pop than classical.

Puccini's intense opera may owe much to the melodramatic tradition of the 19th century but the huge production at Ears Court exhibition hall would have been unthinkable without the sound and lighting technologies of the late 20th century.

These have allowed the skills of the designers to transform acoustics and illumination conditions resembling an aircraft hanger into a sumptuous entertainment which has been delighting audiences, if not some critics.



Julia Migenes in *Tosca*: dressed to kill

During act one, priests and *Tosca* are seen praying before the altar of a church bathed in rays of soft light. The image might resemble heavenly sunlight percolating through a church window but the effect comes courtesy of "vari lights" and "gobos". Alan Burrett, the production's light designer, said:

Ninety vari lites, costing £4,000 each, are being used each carrying its own on-board computer controlling intensity and time of illumination. The gobos are laser-engraved patterns fitted to the bulbs that cast shapes and patterns such as shafts of light or ripples.

The vari lites can also zoom and move around the stage under computer control while changing colour in ways that would be familiar to audience at recent Rolling Stones concerts.

Mr Burrett believes that the lites have been invaluable in the staging of the *Ears Court Tosca*. Each has three diode filters, rather like venetian blinds, that can be mixed by a technician rather than an artist does at his palette. If a scene is lit badly they can change the

balance at the press of a button rather than having to clamber into the gods to alter 300 individual lamps. Mr Burrett said:

The system is under the control of two computer boards programmed to switch on lights individually or in batches in response to musical or spoken cues.

Mr Burrett says it is a boon that Ears Court has its own sub-station linking the lights and the seven kilometres of cable needed for the system. The heat being discharged is so powerful that it can dry stage paint. "The sub-station means we do not have to worry about blacking out the West End during a big cue," Mr Burrett said.

Terry Saunders, the sound designer with Autograph Sound Systems, also faced formidable problems, especially when overcoming the shuffling of a 12,000-strong audience and noises of the various horses, dogs and sheep used in the opera.

Pop concerts involve wall-to-wall sound but to work *Tosca* required something much more subtle. To ensure that everyone hears the music coming from the right place and at the same time Mr Saunders fed the hall's dimensions into a computer.

The result was one of the largest mixing consoles ever built to support three tonnes of amplifiers, several tonnes of louspeakers, 60 close-positioned microphones for the 79-piece orchestra and 16 radio microphones for the eight principals and 300-strong chorus.

A new opera, recounting the story of a mining disaster, is to be staged at the disused Frickley colliery, near Doncaster, with the redundant winding gear and towering slag heap as backdrop. It will feature singers from the English National Opera and local choirs.

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## SATURDAY REVIEW

### STOPPERED



*'If he did not smile so gamely at his own pass, or impasse, you could almost think him into the centre of a soliloquy about weariness, flatness and staleness: unprofitability, at least, is not a problem'*

Alan Franks talks to Tom Stoppard about having nothing to write about

### WOMEN ON TOP



*'As a detonator for dinner party dispute, nothing Hollywood has produced in years compares with T & L. Women are chattering it in the cinema, while men laugh nervously. In the South and West, husbands are said to be refusing to let wives go to it'*

Charles Bremner on what Thelma and Louise (above), are doing to the macho American

### STORMIN' ON



*'Are you born with leadership qualities, or can you walk in one end of a business school or military academy, untaught in the art of leading, and come out an expert, ready to take on the management of an unruly workforce or the command of a battalion?'*

Michael Evans on what makes a Schwarzkopf a Schwarzkopf

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## CHAMBERS OF MR. MICHAEL SHERRARD QC

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Mr. Michael Sherrard QC has retired after 15 years as Head of these Chambers. He will continue in full-time practice as a Member.

The Chambers have elected Mr. Michael Burton QC as Head of Chambers and Mr. Michel Kallipetis QC as Deputy Head of Chambers.



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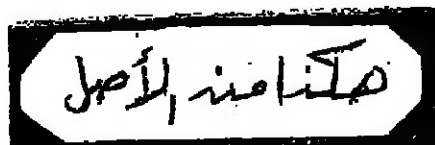
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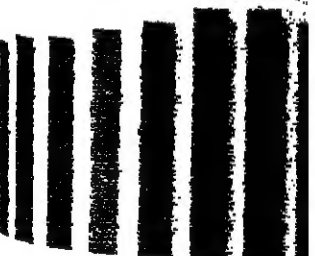
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## Secrets case RAF officer planned to kill himself

By PETER VICTOR

A SENIOR RAF officer charged with negligence after the theft of top secret Gulf war documents from his car told a court martial yesterday that he later considered killing himself.

Wing Commander David Farquhar described his despair at being dismissed from his post and transferred after the theft. He was the personal staff officer to Air Chief Marshal Sir Patrick Hine, the joint commander-in-chief of British forces in the Gulf. "Life was unbearable basically. I didn't speak very much. Indeed I had made serious plans to end everything," he said.

He described the heavy schedule that he and Sir Patrick faced during the

weeks before the conflict. He said that he was already working up to 80 hours a week when the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait brought more work.

"There was no such thing as weekends," Wing Cdr Farquhar said. "Day one was Monday, day seven was Sunday. We worked seven days a week." He said that both he and Sir Patrick began using sleeping tablets to get some rest at the end of the day.

The culmination of that busy period was the Whitehall briefing with the prime minister on December 17, the day of the theft. After the briefing, Wing Cdr Farquhar dropped off Sir Patrick and left London for RAF Strike Command at High Wycombe. While dozing off, he told the court, he suddenly felt an intense euphoria.

"I felt better than I had done for months," he said. As he left London, however, with Corporal Philip Bromley driving, Wing Cdr Farquhar said that his condition changed to one of oppression and disorientation. He vaguely remembered asking the corporal to pull over so that he could get out. They stopped at a car showroom. He said he could not clearly remember leaving the car, placing the brief cases in the boot or entering the showroom.

When he returned and saw that his car had been broken into he said that at first he thought that it was the wrong car. "The realisation that it was our staff car and that it had been somehow smashed or damaged was totally overwhelming. I don't have words that could express that. It was unbelievable. As I said at the time, death would have been a very good option for me then."

He was asked by Nicholas Valios, QC, for the defence, why he had told special branch detectives four days after the theft that he had wanted to look at cars in the showroom. Wing Cdr Farquhar said that he did not remember ever wanting to buy a car from the showroom. Cpl Bromley had told him after the theft, however, that that was why they had been there.

"At the time when I spoke to the special branch I wasn't prepared to admit that to myself," he said. "Being a wimp is not a terribly good excuse for anything."

Wing Cdr Farquhar denies negligently leaving classified material unattended in a car contrary to good order and air force discipline. The case continues today.

## Would-be surrogate jailed

A housewife who planned to be a surrogate mother for a childless Asian couple was jailed yesterday.

Dawn Bowler, aged 29, of Derby, was sentenced at Derby to four months for punching a woman she believed responsible for a friend being accused of theft.

Bowler was banned from carrying the couple's child when the ethics committee at Bourn Hill clinic, Cambridge, heard of the assault.

## V&A director

Elizabeth Esteve-Coll has been reappointed director of the Victoria and Albert Museum by the trustees for a second five-year term after her present term ends in 18 months. Formerly keeper of the National Art Library in the V&A, she succeeded Sir Roy Strong as director at the beginning of 1988.

## Checks for TB

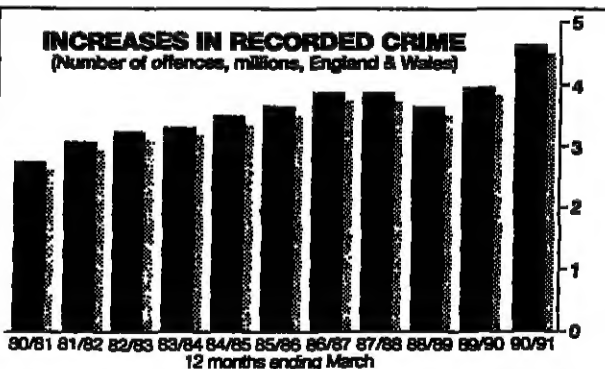
All 31 crew members of a Russian tanker were sent to hospital for checks when the ship docked at Falmouth, Cornwall, yesterday after two were found to have TB.

## Police act

Four boys expelled from Milton Abbey school, Blandford, Dorset, after arms were found in a bedroom, have been cautioned by police.

## Alarm call

A shop's burglar alarm ruined a recording being made in the Pump Room at Bath.



## Recorded crime rises by 18%

By QUENTIN COWDRY, HOME AFFAIRS CORRESPONDENT

MINISTERS' hopes that recent sharp increases in recorded crime had passed their peak were dashed by Home Office figures released yesterday that showed an 18 per cent increase in England and Wales in the 12 months to April this year.

Some 4.7 million offences were recorded by police over the year, roughly 700,000, or 18 per cent, more than in the preceding 12 months. The bulk of the increase stemmed from substantial surges in recorded property crime. There were 188,000 more burglaries (up 22 per cent), 153,000 more thefts from vehicles (up 23 per cent), 103,000 more thefts of vehicles (up 24 per cent) and 30,000 more bicycle thefts (up 22 per cent).

Offences of violence against the person increased by 6,600 (4 per cent), while total recorded sex offences - following a pattern evident from the second quarter of 1990 - fell by 300 (1 per cent). Robberies increased by 4,100 (12 per cent).

All 43 police forces in England and Wales registered increases in crime, with the City of London and Merseyside recording the lowest (up 3 per cent) and Bedfordshire the highest (up 43 per cent). The

average increase for metropolitan forces was 13 per cent, and for non-metropolitan forces 22 per cent.

On average, recorded crime has risen by 6 per cent a year since 1980 but since the second quarter of last year the total has increased more sharply, sparking claims by Labour and some criminologists that the recession is fuelling crime.

In the year to April 1989 the total fell by 6 per cent, but in the following 12 months it rose by 9 per cent. The last five quarterly figures have all seen rises above 15 per cent. Recently, some chief constables have voiced concern about the accuracy of the figures and have said regular publication of such statistics may be helping to create fear of crime.

Commenting on the figures, John Patten, Home Office minister of state, highlighted the new interest ministers are showing in broader crime prevention drives, especially schemes aimed at discouraging youngsters from offending.

Roy Hattersley, shadow home secretary, said the "huge rise" in recorded crime was a "clear indication that the home secretary's feeble public relations campaign has done nothing to make Britain safer".

## First woman takes Methodist chair

By RUTH GLEDHILL, RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS CORRESPONDENT

A WOMAN is to sit in John Wesley's chair for the first time in the 250-year history of the Methodist church. Kathleen Richardson, aged 53, defeated another woman, Professor Frances Young, who holds the Cadbury chair of theology at Birmingham university, by 298 votes to 170 for the president's chair.

Mrs Richardson, who will take office next year from the Rev Ronald Hoar, was the first woman to head the Methodist equivalent to an Anglican diocese when she was appointed chairman of the West Yorkshire district in 1987. She will remain a district chairman, heading a team of 75 ministers, 210 churches and 40,500 church members, while she holds her year-long office of conference president.

She said: "It is a great honour. It is also a job of work. I do not regard myself as being a student feminist although I think that women see things in different ways. I am representative of more than 50 per cent of the church membership."

Although Mrs Richardson is the first Methodist president, the Baptist and the United Reformed churches have already been led by women. Neil Alexander was president of the Baptist union in 1978 and the Rev Margaret Jarman was president in 1987.

Rosellind Goodfellow was the first woman moderator of the United Reformed church assembly in 1982-3 and Mrs Ruth Clarke will become moderator in 1992-3.



Kathleen Richardson, who becomes Methodist Conference president next year

## Carcass aid for farmers rejected

By MICHAEL HORNSBY, AGRICULTURE CORRESPONDENT

FARMERS will get no special help from the government to offset the cost of disposing of sick or injured livestock, John Gummer, the agriculture minister, told MPs yesterday. Mr Gummer said suggestions that public health was at risk from the illegal dumping of animal carcasses were anecdotal.

Mr Gummer told a Commons enquiry into the knacker and rendering industries, which process about 1.75 million tons of animal remains a year, that farming, like any other business, must pay for the disposal of its own waste.

"The livestock industry already gets £900 million a year in subsidies. The cost of disposing of casualty animals must be met out of the price of the end-product or by livestock farmers out of the general subsidy. It cannot be an add-on extra," he said.

The enquiry was called last month by the Commons agriculture select committee because of widespread reports that dead animals were being dumped in the countryside, threatening contamination of water supplies, by farmers unwilling to pay knacker fees to take them away.

Ann Winterton, Conservative MP for Congleton, said that unless the government intervened "we could end up with a countryside of animal graves".

## Threat to promise on naval strength

By MICHAEL EVANS, DEFENCE CORRESPONDENT

THE government's commitment to maintain a navy of 40 destroyers and frigates, a cut of 20 per cent in its present strength, is under threat because of a delay in ordering more warships, according to defence industry sources.

A new helicopter support ship for the Royal Marines is also in doubt as the defence ministry struggles to seek savings of about £20 billion over the next ten years.

The future of the navy and the cutbacks planned under the "options for change" exercise will be debated today in the Commons. The government is expected to confirm its intention to cut the destroyer-frigate strength from 50 to 40 and the submarine fleet from 27 to 16.

Although the navy has escaped the substantial manpower cuts suffered by the army - navy personnel are being reduced from 63,000 to 60,000 - questions remain over key warship programmes to which the government is supposed to be committed.

In the past 12 years, 18 ships have been ordered, not enough to maintain the long-standing commitment of keeping a 50-vessel fleet. Now, to maintain a 40-warship fleet, according to industry sources, the ministry needs to order 1.8 vessels a year. But the last order, for three frigates, was in December 1989.

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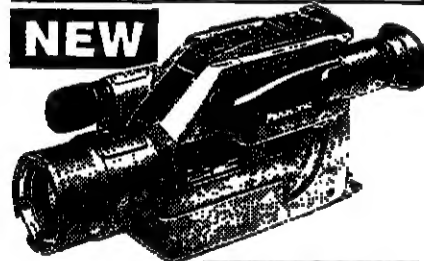


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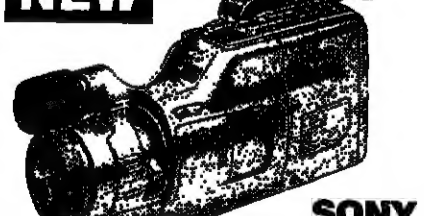


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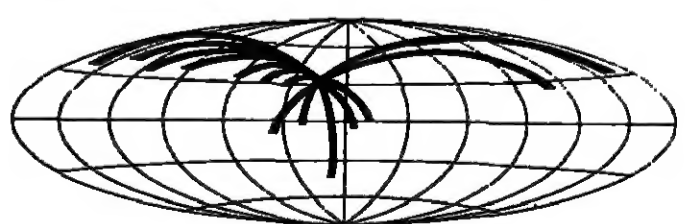
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Sat. NH201 TOKYO (Narita) 11:25		→ Sat. 15:55 LONDON (Heathrow)
Sun. NH201 TOKYO (Narita) 11:25		→ Sun. 15:55 LONDON (Heathrow)

Please check the flight schedule prior to making your reservation. The days of flights may differ depending on the particular week. Flights are not available on the following days: July 3, 7, 10, 14, 17, 23 and 30. Timetable valid until 31 July, '91. Times shown are local times. All schedules are subject to change without notice. Subject to government approval.

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Europe debate: Former prime minister insists that European 'jargon' terms must be defined clearly

# Thatcher offers Major five sticking points

By ROBERT MORGAN

MARGARET Thatcher set out five crucial points yesterday which the prime minister should stick to when he went to the Luxembourg summit at the weekend.

What was now being considered was a huge extension of Community powers and competence in almost every area of our national life and that of every member state and "the greatest abdication of national parliamentary sovereignty in our history".

Mrs Thatcher said that one of the great problems in discussing the Community was that it was riddled with jargon and words that did not have a precise meaning. For example, subsidiarity was a term that raised more questions than it answered. "If we use these terms, we should be careful to define them."

She went on to outline issues that she hoped the prime minister and foreign secretary would consider during their deliberations at Luxembourg.

The issues they were debating were fundamental to the future. They were fundamental to the kind of Europe our children would live in and to our future relationship with the wider world, especially the eastern

European states and America. The fact that they were debating them reminded them of the crucial principle of our system of government: ministers were directly answerable to Parliament. "The buck stops here."

The prime minister, she said, had previously spoken eloquently about his wish to see Britain at the heart of Europe. He was right; Britain had been. That was how they secured reform of Community finances and the common agricultural policy. These things could not have been achieved if Britain had not been in the midst of the battle.

The summary documents for the forthcoming Luxembourg council revealed a quite different Europe from the one we went in to. There were proposals for a federal Europe, for common foreign security and in due course for a common defence policy with majority voting and for a great extension of Community powers and competence in energy, in health and over labour laws, again with majority voting.

They had had experience of the extension of majority voting in the Single European Act. "I suggest we are very careful before we consider



Heath: "Hurd right to put brakes on federalism dispute"

extending majority voting any further. The fact is that majority voting means that we give the Community the right to impose on the British people laws this House might fundamentally disagree with.

"The document also calls

for a central bank to set monetary policy leading to a single European currency.

The prime minister had rightly said that a European superstate would not be acceptable to him, the House or the country. "I whole-

heartedly agree." She recalled that in 1988 Jacques Delors had said that in ten years' time he expected 80 per cent of economic legislation and perhaps even fiscal and social legislation would be of Community origin. "That is

the road he wants us to take and it is a road that we must resist."

She went on to set out the five points she wanted Mr Major and Mr Hurd to keep in mind during their negotiations in Luxembourg.

First, the present debate in Europe touched issues more profound than any since the Community was founded and they were of an entirely different order of magnitude and importance from the Single European Act. That had made important changes in majority voting to stop countries blocking the completion of the common market.

What was now being considered was a huge extension of community powers and competence in almost every area of our national life and that of every member state and the greatest abdication of national parliamentary sovereignty in our history.

Some people would argue that changes envisaged in the papers to be discussed at Luxembourg would not happen for many years and that there was no need to worry.

"That is a very dangerous approach because once these powers are given away they would never be taken back."

She added: "I do not believe our people want to see a

massive extension of the powers of Brussels into every corner of our national life. Even if it is dressed up as a step by step approach, it would mean a federal Europe achieved by stealth. So I fully support the firm stand which the prime minister and the foreign secretary have taken."

She continued: "I would hope most people in this House were against a federal Europe, otherwise what is the point of standing as candidates in the next general election?"

Mrs Thatcher, moving on to her second point, said that they should not accept that those who supported a federal Europe were more European than the rest. They were not, they were just more federal.

"There is nothing specifically European about a federal structure. Indeed, the opposite. It is the nation state which is European. It has been the great achievement of the Community to bring about greater co-operation between states and not to merge them."

They should be encouraging different kinds and different degrees of co-operation between European countries. That was the sort of co-operation already developing. For example, France followed a different relationship with Nato but still contributed to Western defence.

True Europeans based themselves on European history and traditions rather than on constitutional blueprints. Third, they should not fall for the argument that a federal Europe would mean the devolution of powers. If that were the case, why change what they had at present?

Powers were devolved from national parliaments and governments, as they should be. "Our sovereignty does not come from Brussels. It is ours by right and by heritage. We choose what we devolve to the Community and not the other way round."

Mrs Thatcher said the fourth point was the danger of being drawn along by vague commitment which ended in highly specific and damaging proposals. There was a greater willingness on the part of some countries to sign up to great rhetorical statements and declarations without worrying too much about what they will mean in practice.

When earlier declarations had been committed to treaty governments had become worried about the direct consequences, for example in relation to the social charter. Some were now saying that a single currency could not possibly work with the disparities between European economies as great as they were, and a switch to a single

currency was not relevant to Europe's economic problems. Moreover, to go to a single currency was not just a practical matter, it was a fundamental question of principle.

It was not only a merger of currencies. It was to give up for all time the right of the banks of England and Scotland and the Treasury to issue our own currency.

"That is why I do not believe in a single currency. If nevertheless other members of the European Community wish to agree to the idea of a single European currency and not all of them belong to the exchange rate mechanism yet - they are entitled to go ahead and do so."

Britain, although not in a single currency, might be expected to contribute to the huge increase in structural funds.

On her fifth point, she said that looking beyond the borders of the EC, they should strengthen and develop trade with North America and Mexico, perhaps through a North Atlantic free trade area.

Edward Heath said that Mr Hurd was right to dissuade them from bitter argument about federalism. The United Kingdom should immediately accept discussions on the political organisation needed for the future and what its powers should be. They should not ask now what the end would be, but rather take part in defining and creating that end.

Economic and monetary union must come as soon as possible and, with it, a single currency. "Industry wants a single currency and one has to pay attention to the requests and demands of industry. The view of industry as a whole is that it wants a single currency. It facilitates their activities and will give them welcome opportunities and lower costs."

"The important thing for the whole country is that when we have a single currency we shall for the first time bring home to everybody, manager or worker, exactly what is the position relatively between the goods produced in each member country. That will be brought home to everyone and that will lead us to make the changes necessary in all sorts of directions to enable us to compete effectively and to get our balance of payments in order."

Some people were concerned about the royal family and the appearance of the Queen's head on the coinage. There were eight royal families in Europe and the heads of all eight could go on the same coin.

Leading article, page 19

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## Shore criticises 'silent Labour'

By RICHARD FORD, POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

NEIL Kinnock and his senior colleagues were accused yesterday of adopting an ambiguous and passive approach towards European economic and political union.

Just before the Commons debate on developments in the EC, Peter Shore broke the surface tranquillity of Labour's approach by criticising the Opposition front bench for "ambiguity and silence" on the issue.

Mr Shore, a senior Labour backbencher, told a meeting of the Labour Common Market safeguards committee: "I hope the Labour party, which has been silent on a lot of these issues, will now address itself seriously to these issues and give leadership".

Soundings almost like a supporter of the Bruges Group, Mr Shore said that the party now gave the impression that it was eager to go along with the most extravagant of European adventures.

As he was speaking at Westminster, several shadow cabinet members, listed on the notepaper of the safeguards committee, were dissociating themselves from it. Although Margaret Beckett, the shadow chief secretary, and David Clark, the shadow agricultural minister, admitted membership, other Labour frontbenchers were speedily distancing themselves from the organisation. Aides to Gordon Brown and Jack Straw denied that the two retained membership and a spokesman for Bryan Gould said that he was not an active member. Other members of the shadow cabinet listed on the committee's notepaper are Barry Jones, Frank Dobson and Jo Richardson.

In the past, Labour's relationship with Europe has usually been antagonistic, ranging from Harold Wilson's about-turn in the Sixties to the outright hostility of the early Eighties that culminated in the party's 1983 election mani-



Shore: Labour must give leadership

festos proposing the immediate withdrawal from the EC.

Neil Kinnock was a leading figure in the anti-European left, but since the party's shattering 1983 election defeat, he and Labour have undergone a conversion, driven by electoral calculations and economic reality.

In 1988, Mr Kinnock said that "the prospects of a withdrawal are, in my view nil". In the same year, Jacques Delors addressed the Trades Union Congress on the benefits of European social legislation. In 1989, when the Tories' anti-Brussels tactics in the European election backfired, Labour strategists were persuaded finally that a more positive approach towards the EC could reap electoral dividends.

The party backed entry into the exchange-rate mechanism before the government joined and its policy document *Opportunity Britain* accepts that Europe is working towards a single currency. Like the government, it insists that progress towards that goal must be linked with economic convergence, but it puts greater emphasis on that being achieved through a regional policy involving the transfer of social and regional funds.

Referendum rejected

AND WANTS A SINGLE EUROPEAN CURRENCY

Thatcher at of inconsis



## Europe debate: Hurd gives warning of costs

## Hurd refuses to rule out a single EC currency

By JOHN WINDER

THE government will not ask Parliament to accept a commitment to a single currency, the foreign secretary told the Commons yesterday when he opened the debate on Europe. But he did not rule out the possibility of a single currency being more attractive in future years.

Douglas Hurd told MPs that if a move to monetary union was attempted without substantial progress towards economic convergence the economic costs would be heavy.

On the other hand, he foresaw a time, some years hence, when progress towards convergence might be more marked. "A single currency might become more feasible

joined in the laughter. "Attention passes to the clash of fabled gods — and goddesses — in the heavens above the soldier's head... but when the lightning and thunder of the great ones dies away, those on the ground have to get on with the work."

There was much advantage to the United Kingdom in a package that encouraged convergence on low inflation and sound public finance across the EC. It seemed probable that some form of hardened ecu would form an important element.

The recent appearance in the draft treaty on political union of an aspiration to a federal goal was an effort by the Luxembourg presidency to placate by rhetoric those who had not prevailed on the substance of the argument. The United Kingdom was happy, as in the past, to endorse the goal of an ever-closer union, but commitment to a federal model, even as a distant aim, raised a different question. The ambiguity of the word federalism made it a poor and dangerous one to import into a text of this significance.

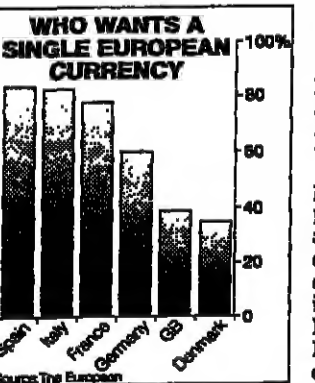
Defence should not be embraced by the EC which included neutral Ireland, and was likely to include other neutral countries during the Nineties. Reconciling the need for greater European coherence with the Atlantic foundations of that defence within the Nato area would be a big gain for the future.

A further objective had been to strengthen the rule of law within the Community, which must provide a level playing field. That was not happening at present in a number of areas. He contrasted Britain's record for infringement proceedings favourably with that of other member countries.

They wanted to encourage a more active role for national parliaments in scrutinising Community legislation. On subsidiarity, he said that they were working to devise a formula whereby action would be taken at Community level only if it could not be effectively, at national level. It was not necessary to have identical rules at Community level in the area of industrial collective bargaining.

Gerald Kaufman, shadow foreign secretary, said that Labour would vote against the government as a condemnation of its incompetence and bungling in the IGC negotiations. "Their failure to work out a clear negotiating line and stick to it has already caused great damage to Britain's economy and industry and will even cause greater damage as the year proceeds. Yet the government is unable to take any other course because its main negotiation is not with our Community partners but with its own Conservative MPs."

Mr Kaufman said that the prime minister was in a position that would drive even a professional contortionist to despair. His two predecessors disagreed with each other, saying that they agreed with him. But which did he agree with? If he repudiated one or the other, he would split his party.



## Thatcher accused of inconsistency

By JOHN LEWIS

MARGARET Thatcher was accused by Sir Russell Johnston, the Liberal Democrat foreign affairs spokesman, of being inconsistent in her approach to a federal Europe. She had been a signatory to the EC's Fontainebleau agreement on political co-operation and a common approach to external affairs.

He said the former prime minister's remarks in America and in the Commons a few minutes earlier were "much more negative and nationalist".

He was astonished that anyone in Britain thought that "federalism" meant something different in "those funny continental countries". Had we forgotten that we had given federal government to Australia, Canada and the Federal Republic of Germany? Why? It was in order that West Germany would be a decentralised country.

Mrs Thatcher talked of federalism as if it was some kind of centralised concept when just the opposite was true. There was also a contradiction. While she at-



Sir Russell: praise for decentralisation

tacked centralisation abroad, she had practised it at home. Local government had been weakened and there had been no attempt to create regional centres of power or any recognition of the aspirations of the Scots and Welsh to some kind of self-government.

Liberal Democrats believed in common foreign and defence policies, but he said that his party also accepted the advantages of monetary union to individual citizens and industries.



Kaufman: condemned ministers' 'incompetence'

"That is why the government's position is so equivocal that even the most sycophantic admirers in the press condemn it," Mr Kaufman said that the government was in a "total shambles" over the single currency and the central bank.

At Luxembourg this weekend, four important issues relating to political union would be discussed: common foreign and defence policy, more power for the European

## Thatcherism without panache offered by Major, Jenkins says

By ROBIN OAKLEY, POLITICAL EDITOR

So far John Major has concentrated on only one side of the question in conducting his relations with Europe. But the other side of the nutcracker is closing in.

The problem with the government's tactics on Europe, Lord Jenkins of Hillhead said yesterday, was that they gave us merely "Thatcherism without the panache". Tone and style go only so far. And although Mr Major has won what Britain's former European Commissioner called "a stay of execution" to Maastricht in December it is not immediately apparent what has been gained by the French and German agreement to spring no ambushes in Luxembourg tomorrow. The EC pressures will be that much more intense six months later, although the whips may have calculated that the closer it gets to an election the more reluctant Tory MPs will be to rebel.

The British tactics this week are clear. Mr Major and Douglas Hurd have seized with enthusiasm on the Spanish formula for the inter-governmental conferences on economic and political union, a formula that says "nothing is agreed until all is agreed". Their whole objective at this meeting is to ensure that no final decisions are taken.

They will try to look positively European by pressing for greater implementation of measures already agreed towards the creation of the single market and non-compliance. Just as Margaret Thatcher did.

They will insist on the merits of greater co-operation — outside formal treaty arrangements — between the member states on foreign and defence policy, an approach with which Mrs Thatcher has no quarrel. They will draw attention to the immigration pressures on the EC to show that Britain's approach is not a purely selfish one. They will urge their colleagues, as Mrs Thatcher frequently did, to lift their eyes to wider horizons, talking about the Kurds, the Middle East, EC-Japan relations and enlargement of the Community.

They will pay public tribute to the hard work put in by their Luxembourg hosts in the hope of flattering them into not pressing too hard for the "concrete results" that Jacques Santer would like to see at the conclusion of his country's spell in the presidency.

But, just as Mrs Thatcher would have done, they will resist any attempts to press for qualified majority voting in the council of ministers on foreign policy or any attempt to extend EC competence into social issues, including health, tour-



Lord Jenkins: Britain dragged along again

ism and consumer protection. They will oppose any extension of powers for the European parliament.

Further, although they do not intend to make specific efforts in Luxembourg to remove from the draft treaty the words "federal goal", they will make clear, as Mr Major did in the Commons on Tuesday, that Britain will sign no final treaty containing them.

No wonder that the lady is swinging back behind them. No wonder that there landed on political desks yesterday a press release stating "Bruges Group supports John Major".

But what more will Mr Major have gained than an extra six months to try to bring his party round? And

if he is to bring that party round to a package of policies that reflects his desire that Britain should play its part "at the heart of Europe", should not that process have begun before Luxembourg?

The problem is that Mr Major has been so anxious to persuade the Thatcherite Euro-skeptics that he is not selling out that he has done nothing concrete yet to support his claim to be a committed European. It may be that he plans big changes in the next six months. It may be that the pro-Europeans in his party will take his good will on trust. But the Liberal Democrats, unashamedly federalist and still making ground in the opinion polls, believe that Mr Major has made a huge tactical mistake and now foresees further progress at the Tory expense, especially among the young.

Lord Jenkins claimed yesterday at a Westminster press conference that both major parties were so divided on Europe that they were incapable of handling issues such as the single currency on the basis of true national interests. Once again, he said, Britain would not be in at the formative stage of EC institutions but would be dragged later into a structure it had done little to fashion.

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# Kremlin puts the brakes on east Germany pullout

FROM IAN MURRAY IN BONN

FROM the start of next month, the Soviet army is being forced to slow down the planned withdrawal of its troops from eastern Germany, the military command in Berlin announced yesterday. The reason given is the lack of accommodation for returning officers.

The slowdown, however, appears to be yet another attempt by the Soviet Union to persuade Germany to pay more than the DM7.8 billion (£2.6 billion) already promised towards the building of

houses for the returning troops. Far from wanting to slow down withdrawals, in fact, the growing problems of maintaining morale and discipline among its troops in Germany means that the Soviet command in Berlin recently asked the Kremlin to consider speeding the process up. Desertion and crime are increasing problems, while the unpopularity of the troops with the local population means that they are virtually prisoners inside their east German barracks.

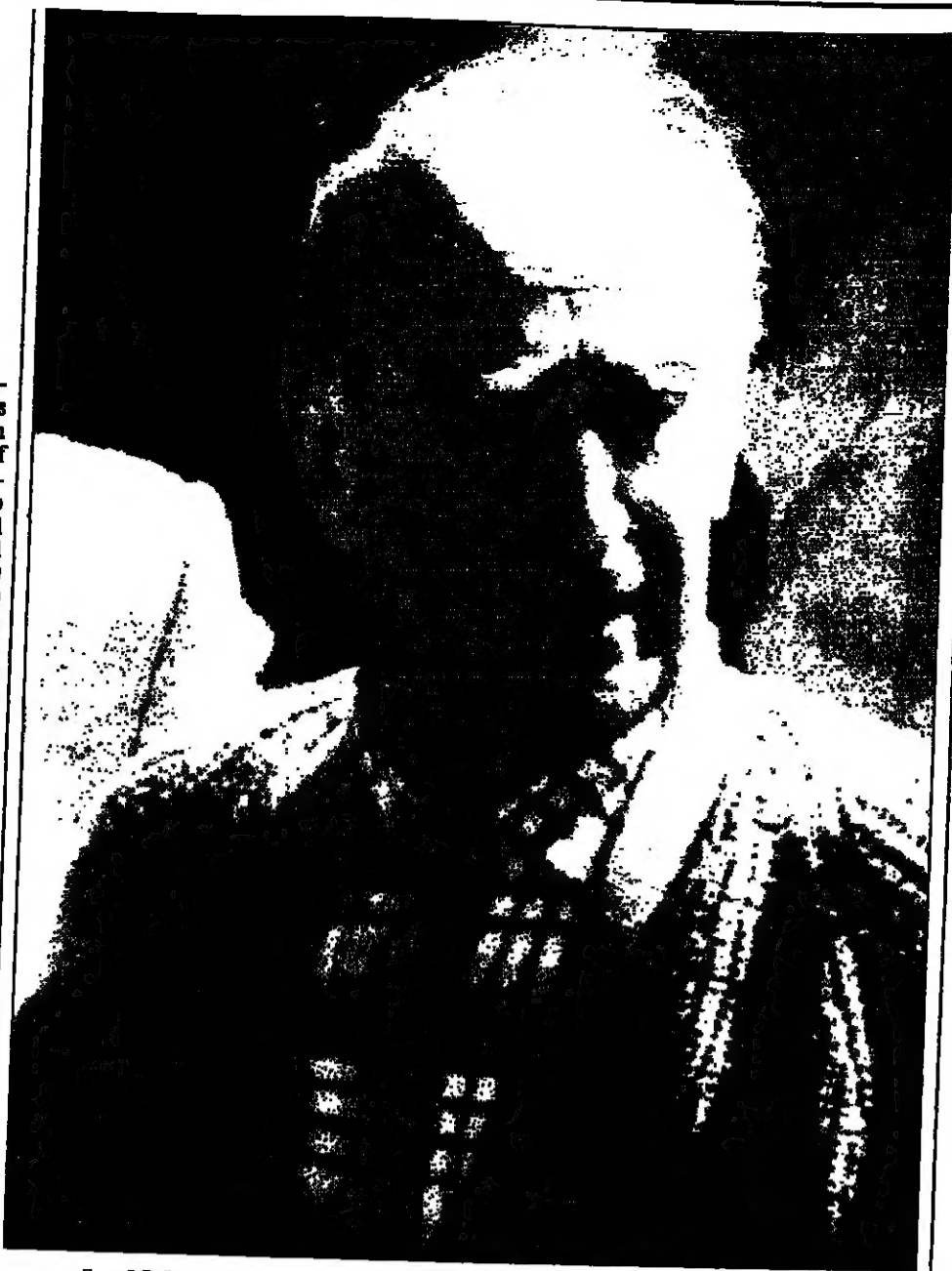
Moscow undertook to withdraw all its 380,000 troops plus 550,000 dependants from German soil by the end of 1994 as part of the negotiations leading to unification. So far this has been going ahead as planned, with around 50,000 personnel, 10,000 weapons systems and 260,000 tonnes of equipment sent back already. A further 100,000 men and 50,000 dependants were meant to be home by the end of this year.

Now, however, the military command in Berlin says it is impossible to go on sending men back at the planned average rate of 600 a day because there is nowhere for them to live when they get home. According to the Soviet statement, "the majority of officers' families who were supposed to return in the second half of this year were to receive flats to be built in accordance with transition provisions of the treaty between the Soviet Union and Germany. The German side has not yet begun the construction of housing."

According to a German official, the Soviet side has been partly responsible for the fact that building has not started yet, because of the time spent in vetting tenders for the first 3,700 of the 36,000 homes promised in the treaties.

● Moscow: Boris Yeltsin, the newly elected president of the Russian Federation, told his republic's parliament yesterday on his return from a successful visit to the United States that domestic affairs would be taking centre stage from now on (Mary Dejevsky writes).

Mr Yeltsin, making his first appearance in the Russian parliament since his election victory, was greeted by loud applause which he acknowledged with a broad smile. The Russian president also set out his objections to the new draft of the Union Treaty and assured deputies that he would not allow Russia's interests to be sacrificed to those of President Gorbachev and central government.



Josef Schwammberger: accused of killing 50 Jews with his own hands

## Neo-nazis protest as former SS man faces trial for mass murder

FROM IAN MURRAY IN BONN

NEO-NAZIS demonstrated outside the state court in Stuttgart yesterday when Josef Schwammberger, a former Waffen SS member and concentration camp commandant, appeared in what is likely to be one of the last big Nazi war crimes trials.

Accused of murdering 50 Jews with his own hands and having a part in the killing of 3,377 others at Nazi slave labour camps in Poland between 1941 and 1944, he escaped to Argentina in 1948 and was traced in 1987 after

the West Germans paid an informer. He was extradited last year, and is now aged 79. His lawyers had argued that he was too ill to stand trial. Many witnesses have submitted written evidence because they are too old and infirm to attend the hearing.

He has admitted to shooting only one person during the second world war. To counter any defence that he was acting under orders, the charge-sheet claims that he carried out the murders "out of his own self-declared fullness of power and

out of his own resolve based on racial hatred".

● Paris: The chairman of Cosmair, the US subsidiary of the French cosmetics firm L'Oréal, said yesterday that he had tendered his resignation after being accused of wartime collaboration with the Nazis.

Jacques Cornez, alleged by Serge Klarsfeld, a Nazi-bunker, to have helped the Gestapo evict Jews in Paris in 1941, said that he felt obliged to offer his resignation because the controversy could damage Cosmair. (Reuters)

## EC digs in for tense battle on defence future

In The Times's series examining the draft EC union treaty, George Brock reports from Brussels on the struggle to agree a common defence policy

IN ALL the 130 pages of the European Community's draft treaty on political and monetary union, the word "defence" appears just three times. But each mention glows with political radioactivity: the issue of whether the EC should one day run its own army will cause a tense battle until the document is signed.

The treaty's preamble calls on the proposed European union to "assert its identity on the international scene" through a foreign policy which will include "the eventual framing of a defence policy". Decisions with defence implications may be implemented by the Western European Union (WEU), which links nine European members of Nato. Progress on a defence policy is scheduled for review in 1996. The three ill-defined clauses dealing with defence are products of a battle between Europeanists and Atlanticists.

Apart from a failed attempt to form a European defence community in the 1950s, shot down by the French National Assembly, the EC has always avoided defence as an issue apart. It is not a responsibility which any but the smallest of the EC's states have wanted to hand over to Brussels. Also, nine of the Twelve are under the American wing in Nato.

But with the fall of the Berlin Wall, the American presence in Europe began to decline. More troops and equipment were removed for the Gulf war. National defence for states such as Britain and France is becoming harder to defend as electorates, watching the Cold War thaw, look for a peace

dividend. Last year, President Mitterrand of France and Helmut Kohl, the German chancellor, made a deal that Paris would consider more powers for the European parliament (a long-standing German demand) and in exchange Germany would help create an EC foreign and defence policy, considered vital by France. The French believe that eventually America will leave Europe entirely.

Earlier this year, Britain hoped to tempt France back into Western defence by building up the European pillar of Nato. Not wishing the community to determine allocations of ships, aircraft and tanks, Britain suggested that the WEU should be a "bridge" between Nato and the EC, receiving guidance from both. The Netherlands, sensitive to American alarm at even this reduction of their influence, objected. France proposed that the treaty allow for the EC to swallow the WEU some time during the 1990s. Neutral Ireland wished that the whole debate would be dropped. Germany, as usual, went along with the United States and France.

France has allies over writing defence into the new treaty, but has been irritated by its failure to persuade Britain to abandon a middle position between America and Europe. Douglas Hurd, the foreign secretary, and Roland Dumas, his French counterpart, may have been the kingspins of European activism over the Kurds but they remain miles apart over defence.

Meanwhile, the community is deadlocked over the way to go forward.

Leading article, page 19

## Cresson falls from voters' favour

FROM PHILIP JACOBSON IN PARIS

BARELY a month after Edith Cresson became France's first woman prime minister, voters have served her with emphatic notice that the honeymoon is over. The impact of a wave of public service strikes and mounting violence in the immigrant ghettos has so dam-



Cresson: served notice that honeymoon is over

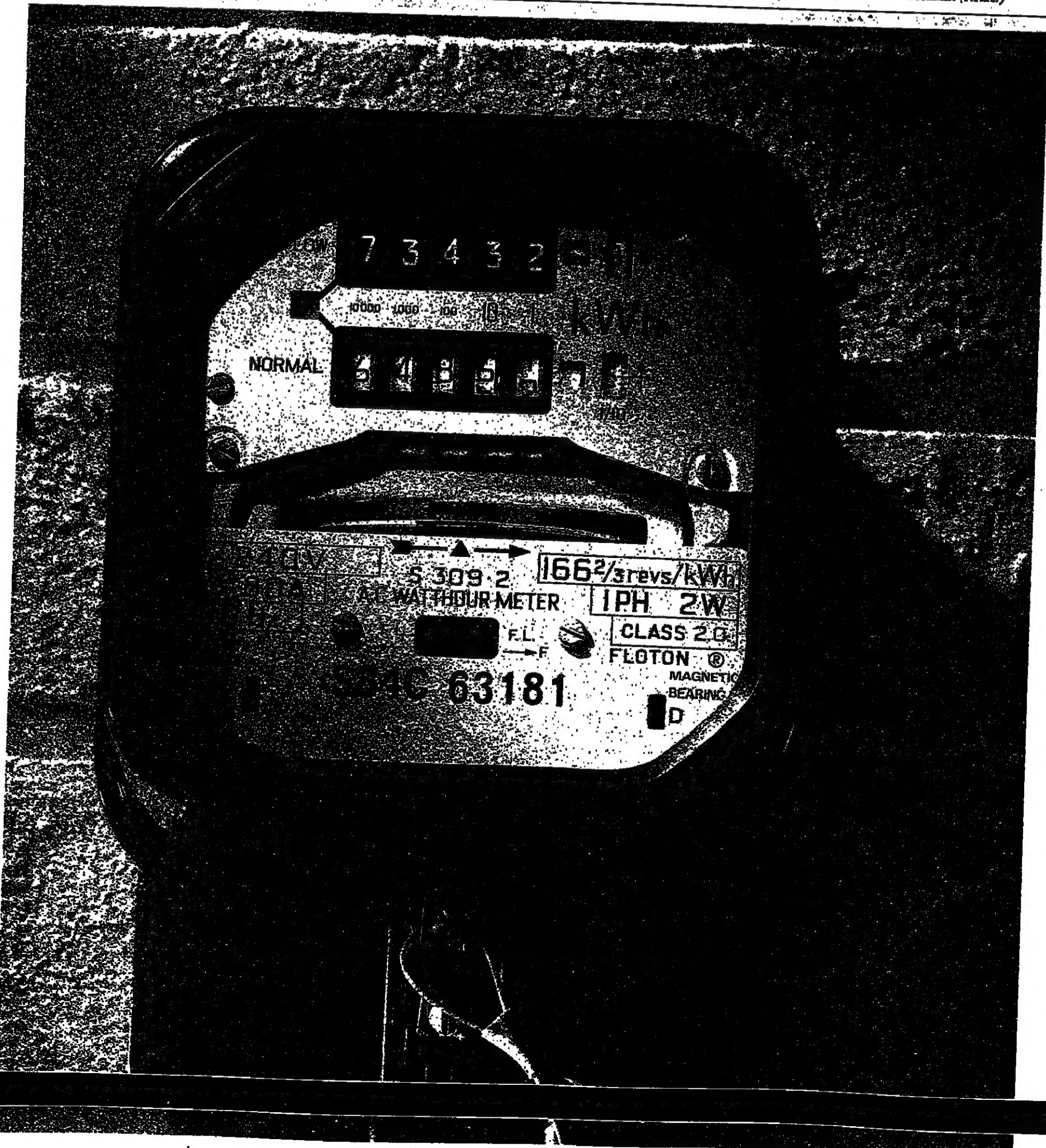
aged Mme Cresson's standing that she has dropped a startling 16 points in an opinion poll published yesterday.

With an approval rating of only 27 per cent, Mme Cresson is now France's least popular prime minister since Pierre Mauroy seven years

ago. When voters were asked which politicians they had confidence in, she finished well down the field with a rating of just 20 per cent.

As the man who appointed her, President Mitterrand has not escaped some blame, slipping nine points in popularity during May to his lowest level since 1985. According to the BVA-Paris Match poll, the proportion of those who consider he is doing a good job is now down to 48 per cent. On these figures, the left would be hard put to collect much more than one-third of the vote if parliamentary elections were due tomorrow instead of 1993.

Significantly, the Socialists have been losing support across the political spectrum: hostility towards pay policy and alarm about rising unemployment, up 2 per cent last month, continues to erode support on the left. It is Mme Cresson's misfortune to have taken over from Michel Rocard just as the pot of problems she inherited was about to boil over. Every strike on the metro, every go-slow by air traffic controllers, every new political scandal convinces the grumblers the country is going to the dogs.



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## Croatia and Slovenia fail to win recognition as troops man new borders

## Balkans spotlight falls on Sarajevo

By ROGER BOYES  
EAST EUROPEAN  
EDITOR

THE focus of the Yugoslav dilemma is set to shift from the breakaway northern republics to Sarajevo, the scene of the assassination that sparked the first world war. As Yugoslavia hovers on the brink of collapse and civil war, the irony is obvious: Balkan history is playing tricks again.

Sarajevo is the capital of Bosnia-Herzegovina, the most strangely constructed of Yugoslavia's republics. The numerous Serbs (1.3 million) and Croats (800,000) provide a key to the problem. If Bosnia-Herzegovina were dismantled, then some friction between the Serbian minorities and the Croatian authorities could be reduced.

That is the reasoning of politicians in Serbia and Croatia. Croatian independence is controversial because of Croatia's significant Serbian communities. These Serbs say they belong only to Serbia and fear that they will be forcibly assimilated by the Croats.

Their villages and towns adjoin Bosnia. If Bosnia-Herzegovina were taken apart, the Serbs of Bosnia could form a community with the Serbs of Croatia. The Croats of Bosnia could link up with Croatia. The remaining 1.9 million Muslims would form a Bosnian republic.

## White House leads condemnation of Yugoslav rebels

FROM DESSA TREVISAN  
IN BELGRADE  
AND MICHAEL BINYON  
DIPLOMATIC EDITOR

TODAY will be crucial for Yugoslavia, western diplomats said yesterday, as the world united in dismay and refused to recognise the breakaway republics of Croatia and Slovenia.

America issued a warning that the political disintegration of the country could have "tragic consequences" for the whole of Europe. Martin Fitzwater, the White House spokesman, said: "We are concerned about the situation in Yugoslavia. As Secretary of State James Baker said, we will neither encourage or reward secession." The United States "will be doing what we can to prevent any use of force". He added that it continues to recognise and support Yugoslavia's territorial integrity.

The two rebellious republics suffered their first serious setback a few hours after proclaiming independence when the Yugoslav government declared their acts illegal. However, the federal parliament does not have legal power to call out the army. This can be done only by Yugoslavia's state presidency, which is the collective commander-in-chief. But the president



Markovic supported by Western states

idemy, which consists of eight members representing six constituent republics and two autonomous regions, has not functioned since mid-May when Serbia prevented the Croat, Stipe Mesic, from taking his turn as its head.

The West has increasingly supported Yugoslavia's federal government and in particular its premier, Ante Markovic. Repeated political resolutions and visits by senior officials from the European Community and by the American secretary of state were all intent on propping up the federal government in the hope that it would curb the feuding by national leaders in the republics. The republican

leaders have been doing their utmost to prevent the federal government from implementing reforms.

Jacques Poos, the Luxembourg foreign minister and current chairman of the EC council of ministers, reiterated yesterday EC calls for a united Yugoslavia and a democratic solution, but suggested that the EC might take stronger action if its warnings were ignored. The EC promised \$1 billion over the next five years, dependent on the federal government's ability to implement reforms that have been impossible to introduce.

The concerted diplomatic barrage to prevent Yugoslavia's breakup seems to have failed because Western Europe appears to misunderstand the country's people. The republics prefer to look back and settle old accounts rather than look forward and seek a solution that would reshape the country.

The turmoil could be a first test for the emergency procedures of the Conference of Security and Co-operation in Europe, agreed only last week by the 35 members in Berlin. A quorum of 12 countries would be needed to call a meeting, and this could be done without Yugoslavia.

Four shot dead, page 1



Mountain watch: Slovenian policemen at the Ljubelj border crossing with Austria yesterday scanning the area for the anticipated arrival of the Yugoslav army

## Slovene army takes guard against attack

FROM TIM JUDAH IN LJUBLJANA ON THE SLOVENIAN BORDER

IT WAS business as usual at the Ljubelj crossing point with Austria yesterday morning. Customs checked cars, the police scanned the surrounding mountains with their binoculars and soldiers sheltered from the sun.

But, of course, on day one of the Republic of Slovenia, it could not be business as usual. The small checkpoint between the Slovene capital Ljubljana and the southern Austrian town of Klagenfurt was bracing itself for an attack. The police were not scanning the mountains for smugglers but for the anticipated arrival of the Yugoslav army.

Slovene soldiers were watching the roads, and the heavily-armed police reinforcements were strutting about emphasising their new authority. Zdenko Guzi, their commanding officer, said: "We are here to defend our border." He added that he had also come to check that the Yugoslav flag had been lowered and said that he would be putting up a Slovene one "when we get it".

After Slovenia's declaration of independence on Tuesday evening, the Yugoslav federal government ordered federal police, or the army in case of "resistance", to take control of its international border points. The Yugoslav army has traditionally patrolled the frontier, and still does. However the international checkpoints and customs have been under republican control. Drivers entering Slovenia

from Austria yesterday were greeted with a new sign saying *Republika Slovenija*. The old Yugoslav sign had not been dismantled, but the new one had been put in front of it in such a way as it could no longer be seen.

Lying in the grass a member of Slovenia's small army, the Territorial Defence Force, seemed unworried by the prospect of a helicopter landing by Yugoslavia. "If they come, they come," he said.

This conversation was cut short by the unit's commander, Captain Janez Kavcar. "We are a new Slovene army and I cannot speak about our special actions," he said. He refused to say how many troops he had at Ljubelj. Asked whether his men would fight, he said: "We shall not fire first, but if they fire first... what would you do?" Captain Kavcar said that in the event of attack he would need to call Ljubljana for orders. "We have them already."

● **Bonn:** Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the German foreign minister, urged Yugoslavia to consult the European Community and its other neighbours before responding to Slovenia and Croatia's declarations of independence. The EC has said already that it would not recognise the breakaway republics.

Jacques Poos, Luxembourg's foreign minister, said the independence declarations could lead to ethnic violence and civil war. (Reuter)

## Philby's control 'defected to US'

Washington — Further secrets in the Philby-Burgess-Maclean spy ring emerged this week when a KGB spokesman said that a Soviet intelligence officer, who controlled the three men, defected to the United States in the late 1930s (Susan Elliott writes).

Oleg Tsarev, a deputy spokesman of the Soviet intelligence service, said that Aleksandr Orlov defected in 1938 after working as Moscow's control officer for the members of the so-called Cambridge spy ring, Guy Burgess, Kim Philby and Donald Maclean. The three worked in Washington in the 1940s.

Mr Tsarev was the guest of the private National Intelligence Study Centre and has worked with British author, John Costello, on a book about the flight of Rudolf Hess, Hitler's deputy, to Scotland.

## UK aid carrot

London — Britain has announced £50 million in aid next year to developing countries practising "good government", such as those who observe human rights, follow sound economic and social policies, introduce market forces and competition, and operate pluralist and accountable political institutions.

## Air base shuts

Athens — The Stars and Stripes will be lowered today for the last time at Hellinikon air base. Founded 44 years ago at the outset of the Cold War to help protect Nato's soft underbelly, the US base is now surplus to requirements in the new era of détente. Its final military act was playing a support role in the Gulf war.

## Maradona ill

Naples, Italy — Diego Maradona, the Argentine soccer star, failed to appear at the start of his trial in Naples on charges of using and supplying cocaine. His lawyer produced a doctor's certificate from Buenos Aires saying he was suffering from stress, but that he should be able to stand trial in October. (Reuter)

## West accused

Geneva — Environmentalists said that a formula proposed by industrialised countries to deal with the greenhouse effect, by pledging their intentions in limiting global warming, is a retreat from the action needed because it would allow the West to get away without clear commitments. (Reuter)

## Heroin blaze

Bangkok — Thai police watched heroin worth \$7.1m go up in smoke when they set fire to nearly 1.2 tonnes of the drug seized from local and foreign traffickers in the past three years. Officials said the heroin was worth 100 times that amount on New York streets. The police bonfire was the 13th since 1977. (Reuter)

## Elephant plea

Harare — Zimbabwe has 26,000 elephants too many and deserves the sympathy of the world for making plans to cull them and continue trading in ivory despite an international ban, said Herbert Murerwa, the minister for the environment. (AFP)

Leading article, page 19

## Walesa vetoes poll law again

FROM REUTERS  
IN WARSAW

PRESIDENT Walesa locked horns with Poland's communist-dominated parliament again yesterday by vetoing for the second time an election law drafted by the assembly.

"I refuse to sign the law... and I request its renewed passage through parliament," Mr Walesa said in a letter to the Sejm (lower house). It had failed to respect political realities by overruling the Solidarity-dominated Senate.

The president sent the letter after apparently withdrawing a threat to break the deadlock by dissolving parliament, which has been denounced as unconstitutional. "I can tell you I will never act against the law," he told workers at a Warsaw factory yesterday.

Mr Walesa two weeks ago vetoed parliament's draft of a law to regulate Poland's first fully democratic postwar parliamentary elections, calling it muddled. The Sejm then introduced several amendments he demanded, to simplify voting and vote-counting, but rejected the others. The Senate voted the changes into the law last week. But the Sejm overrode the upper house last Friday and restored its draft.

## Black Berets seize Vilnius exchange

FROM BRUCE CLARK  
IN MOSCOW

SOVIET paramilitary troops were reported last night to have relinquished control of the main telecommunications centre in Vilnius, the Lithuanian capital, two hours after seizing the exchange. The incident marked an escalation of the war of nerves between Soviet forces and the republic's nationalist government.

The Lithuanian mission in Moscow said telephone links with the Baltic state had been cut soon after the Vilnius unit of "Black Beret" Omon forces loyal to the Kremlin had seized the centre. Minutes later, Vilnius radio stopped broadcasting. A message relayed from the nearby town of Kaunas said the "situation in Vilnius is very difficult and a gross provocation is taking place", according to Interfax news agency.

Lithuanian officials quoted troops who took over the telephone and cable office as saying they were acting on the orders of Boris Pugo, the interior minister widely credited with masterminding January's crackdown on the Baltic republics. Interfax quoted Mr Pugo as saying he was aware of the incident but denying that had given the order. Lithuanian officials



said the Black Berets claimed to have found rifles, explosives and pistols in the centre.

The operation came only hours after Omon chiefs had staged a public relations exercise in which journalists were invited to an officers' club outside Moscow to meet commanders. Major Vladimir Razvodov, introduced as the head of Omon in Vilnius, denied reports that his men were responsible for more than 20 recent incidents in which customs posts erected by the Baltic republics' nationalist governments have been shot up or burnt to the ground by raiders in military uniform.

However, it was confirmed at the press conference that the Black Berets in Vilnius and Latvia enjoy a special status in Moscow, reporting direct to the Kremlin interior ministry.

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## Kuwait death and del

## Tanks return to Algiers streets

## UN accuses nuclear co



## Kuwait commutes death sentences and delays trials

From CHRISTOPHER WALKER IN KUWAIT

SHEIKH Saad al-Abdullah al-Sabah, crown prince of Kuwait, told John Major yesterday that all death sentences passed in recent trials in Kuwait were being commuted, according to British sources. A British official said: "The prime minister raised the question of people tried and sentenced to death in Kuwait and the crown prince said he had commuted all the death sentences."

Martial law was also officially lifted yesterday. But some Western diplomats say that Kuwait plans to deport tens of thousands of Palestinians and stateless Arabs in direct breach of the postwar Riyadh agreement. Kuwait's martial law court, the most criticised element in the post-war administration, held its final session yesterday.

A small group of shaven-headed convicts sitting in a cage in the courtroom left bemused as their trial on collaboration charges, under which 29 people have already been sentenced to death, was postponed to next month. It will then be heard before a Kuwaiti state security court.

None of the 29 has been executed, though hardly an hour passes without rumours that the hangings have started.

The father of one of the accused, a Palestinian resident in Kuwait for more than 30 years, looked numb as the promised verdict on his son, aged 21, was postponed. "He was taken on March 2 by a carload of men who said they wanted to drive him to a friend," the father said. "The charges against him are completely without foundation."

The ending of martial law was greeted by opposition leaders, Western diplomats, local pressure groups and defence lawyers as a mainly cosmetic change that will bring little relief to the harsh system of justice that has earned Kuwait wide international condemnation.

A British diplomat and two Red Cross officials were among those in court yesterday trying, mostly in vain, to discover from perplexed officials what would happen next. The proceedings were guarded by Kuwaiti soldiers, many of whom wore the American flag sewn onto their camouflage uniforms.

"I do not think it will change anything. The law is the same," declared Abdel Latif al-Rif, a prominent defence lawyer who has seen three of his ten clients sen-

tenced to death. "We will do our best to save them." A European legal expert said that the main difference would be the removal of the two military judges from the five-man tribunal, leaving three civil ones, including the justice who caused uproar last week when he appeared to have sentenced to the gallows the wrong defendant of two Iraqis with the same family name.

"Under state security law, which will cover most of the serious cases, there is still no appeal to any higher court," the expert added. "For those facing death, the appeal for clemency will now have to be directed to the emir, rather than his cousin, Sheikh Saad al-Abdullah al-Sabah, who was martial law governor."

Ghazi Obaid al-Sammar, the justice minister, said that the remaining collaboration cases, believed to total 125, would be returned to the general prosecutor for redistribution to the central court system.

## Police hunt butler for murders

From REUTER IN ATHENS

POLICE launched a worldwide hunt yesterday for a Thai butler and his wife after a rich Greek businessman, his British wife, and two children were tortured to death over five days.

Investigators said they were also looking for a mysterious third suspect in the killings. International arrest warrants were issued for Prasert Sertvasana and Juanita Kinnaroon, his Filipino wife. The couple left for home on Friday, three days before the murders were discovered.

The family was locked in its mansion in the northern Athens suburb of Ekali, and tortured and bludgeoned to death one by one during five days of terror, police said. Police believe that Michalis Chrysafides, a businessman aged 43, was hit over the head with a hatchet on Wednesday last week as he got into his Mercedes to go to work at his industrial pipe company. He survived the



Victims and suspect: Elizabeth Chrysafides, left, her sons, Alexandros, top centre, Giorgos, top right, and husband Michalis Chrysafides, above centre, were tortured to death. Police are hunting Prasert Sertvasana, above right



blows and lived for two more days in the house, watching his sons killed, police said. When a secretary called to find out whether Chrysafides was coming to work, Mr Sertvasana said that the family was on holiday and would be back in a week.

Chrysafides' two sons, Alexandros, aged 15, and Giorgos, aged 18, who had British passports, were also bludgeoned over the head with a hatchet on Wednesday last week as he got into his Mercedes to go to work at his industrial pipe company. He survived the

tortured before being killed in front of their parents the next day. The father was killed on Friday, in front of his British wife, Elizabeth, aged 40, formerly of Woking, Surrey, police said.

Police said a passport check showed that Mr Sertvasana, employed by the family for two years, left for home with his wife on Friday night aboard a Thai Airways flight. But a post-mortem examination showed that Mrs Chrysafides was killed on Sunday, also with a hatchet, 36 hours

after the couple had left Greece - so an accomplice, or accomplices, must have stayed on in the house, police said.

The family had been brutally beaten, and in the case of Mrs Chrysafides perhaps sexually assaulted, throughout the ordeal. They were bound, some were gagged, and all were covered with bruises.

The bodies were found in three basement rooms, the brothers together. The corpses were covered with wet sheets and had been sprayed with air-fresheners to lessen the stench of decomposition.

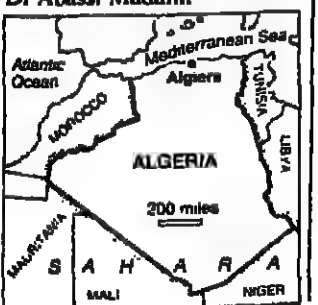
## Tanks return to Algiers streets

From PENNY GIBSON IN TUNIS

TROOPS and tanks are again positioned at key crossroads in Algiers after Tuesday's clashes between fundamentalists and security forces in which at least seven people died and many more were injured.

The tanks had left the city before the weekend, despite the state of siege imposed by President Chadli Benjedid three weeks ago, after earlier unrest. But they rolled back on Tuesday night within minutes of the curfew coming into effect, after a day of street battles between Islamic militants and riot police, and a warning from the prime minister, Sid-Ahmed Ghazali, that the government act to ensure civic peace.

Diplomats said that for two hours, hundreds of youths in fundamentalist-dominated areas had stood up to army. The protesters threw stones at soldiers, who fired into the balconies and windows of their assailants. Shops were open in Algiers yesterday, and the only signs of the clashes were the remnants of barricades set up by the protesters. The confrontations had been sparked off by the army removing Islamic slogans from fundamentalist-run town halls. In another twist, three senior imams from the Islamic Salvation Front have denounced the party's leader, Dr Abassi Madani.



## Red carpet fades for migrants to Israel

From RICHARD BEESTON IN JERUSALEM

UNLIKE the Soviet Jew in 1990 who stepped off the plane at Ben Gurion airport to a warm reception in his honour, there were no celebrations in Israel yesterday when the 100,000th immigrant this year arrived anonymously on a flight from Budapest.

Not only are the immigration figures to the Jewish state down this year, reflecting the growing trepidation among Soviet Jews about settling in Israel, but Israelis are also beginning to appreciate the tremendous social, economic, and political costs they will have to pay for what was once hailed as a "gift from God".

On paper, 1991 was supposed to be the year of record immigration with figures suggesting the arrival of 400,000 from the Soviet Union. Today, in the aftermath of the Gulf war, and amid an acute shortage of jobs and housing in Israel, that figure has been revised to 170,000, 17,000 fewer than the number who emigrated last year.

"We do not see any room for celebration," said Gad Ben Ari, the spokesman for the Jewish Agency, the organisation responsible for immigration to Israel. "We will gladly celebrate when the 100,000th immigrant is absorbed, but at the moment we are deeply concerned with the problems the Soviet Jews are facing."

The truths, already experienced by some immigrants who have found themselves homeless and destitute, were outlined this week by the outgoing governor of the Bank of Israel, Michael Bruno, who said that the influx, the equivalent of America absorbing the population of France, would result in unemployment jumping to 12 per cent, up from its current 20-year high of 10 per cent.

## UN accuses Iraq of nuclear cover-up

From JAMES BONE IN NEW YORK

THE United Nations yesterday accused Iraq of removing suspected nuclear-weapons manufacturing equipment from a site near Baghdad before allowing a full UN inspection. Rolf Ekeus, chairman of the UN special commission charged with destroying all Iraq's unconventional weaponry, made the charge in a letter to the security council.

American diplomats offered to show the 15 ambassadors on the council classified reconnaissance photographs proving Iraq had tried to hide equipment related to a secret nuclear weapons programme.

The UN team went to Iraq on Saturday after receiving information from an Iraqi defector. The investigators wanted to visit the Abu Gharaib army barracks, near the baby milk factory bombed during the Gulf war because of suspicion that it was being

used to produce chemical or biological weapons. At first the team was refused access. It was later allowed onto the site but prevented from visiting all the areas. Mr Ekeus said the team had observed that "in areas to which access was denied, considerable activity was under way, involving cranes, trucks, forklifts, other equipment and work crews".

On Tuesday, the team was again denied access to the facilities they wanted to inspect and yesterday they found that the objects seen on the team's first visit had been removed.

● Nicosia: More than half the 1.17 million Iraqis who fled to Iran in March and April have returned home, Abdullah Nouri, the Iranian interior minister, said yesterday. He said in Tehran that at least 600,000 refugees, mostly Kurds, had left. (Reuters)

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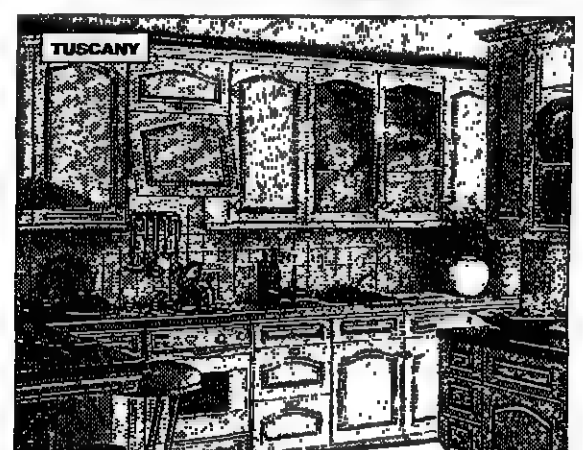
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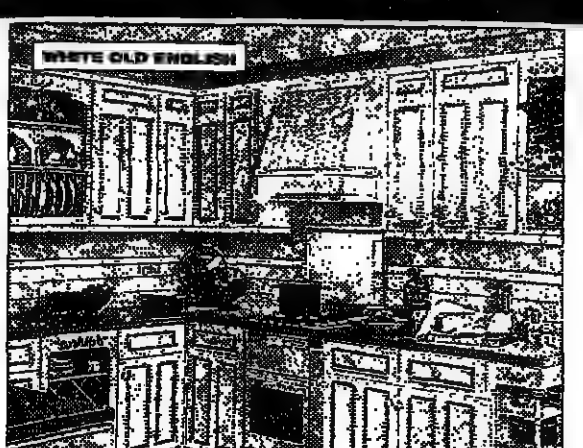
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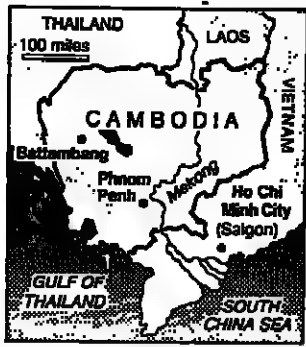
# Sihanouk seeks UN role in monitoring Cambodian ceasefire

From NEIL KELLY  
IN BANGKOK

THE Cambodian government and opposing guerrilla forces will soon begin checking each other's military deployments and supply routes to ensure that neither side violates the ceasefire or the agreement to stop foreign military aid.

Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the rebel leader, said yesterday that he was asking Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, the United Nations secretary-general, to send forces to take part in the monitoring. But while the five permanent members of the security council — America, Britain, China, France, and the Soviet Union — will consider the request at a meeting in Paris next month, Rafeuddin Ahmed, the UN's senior representative at peace talks, said it could only send a small survey mission, but not troops, until all the warring factions approve a UN-devised ceasefire plan.

The four factions agreed on Tuesday to establish the headquarters of the Supreme National Council in Phnom Penh,



but within hours it became clear the accord did not go far. A joint press conference at the end of the three-day meeting was cancelled because Khmer Rouge leaders would not sit down with Hun Sen, the Cambodian prime minister. Prince Sihanouk, who met the press alone, said Mr Hun Sen and the Khmer Rouge did not want to have an open conflict in front of the media.

Mr Hun Sen rejected a Khmer Rouge proposal for a UN force of 700 soldiers to act as monitors of the military agreements. He said he would accept only a small team.

Despite those setbacks the prince said the meeting had

made steps towards peace and the establishment of an independent and neutral Cambodia on good terms with all nations. He wanted all the world to send ambassadors to Phnom Penh. Australia and Japan, which do not recognise the Cambodian government, were the first nations to say that they would recognise the council as the embodiment of Cambodian sovereignty and would send ambassadors to Phnom Penh. The prince said he expected France to make a similar announcement soon.

Cambodia has been absent from international bodies, but the prince said he would lead a delegation to the UN General Assembly in September. He added that he had asked to send representatives to the Bangkok meeting of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund in October.

Prince Sihanouk admitted that nothing had been settled about the terms of a peace treaty. He had not been able to persuade Mr Hun Sen to accept the UN peace plan which the guerrilla factions wanted implemented at once.



Class conscious: Archbishop Trevor Huddleston, the anti-apartheid campaigner, at the Alexandra school that children tried leaving for an empty white school

## South African blacks highlight schools injustice

From GAVIN BELL  
IN ALEXANDRA TOWNSHIP

MID-term exams at East Bank high school in the South African township of Alexandra were disrupted yesterday by political activists, television crews, and 200 riot police supported by armoured vehicles and a helicopter.

The incident was designed to focus attention on the enduring

injustice of the education system in which white schools are being closed for lack of pupils, while black institutions are overcrowded and ill-equipped. The National Education Co-ordinating Committee, a black community organisation, had intended to transport 300 pupils from the township to occupy a vacant primary school in a white Johannesburg suburb five miles away.

The government, while sympathising with black aspirations, ordered the security forces to prevent what it termed illegal seizure of private property. Scenes reminiscent of the "busing" conflict in America in the 1960s were enacted in the Alexandra streets, with armed police manning roadblocks, and urging parents not to let their children be used for political purposes.

Eventually, the organisers conceded defeat and the children returned to their dilapidated school, which has seven classrooms for more than 1,000 pupils. Teachers in the main building, a converted church with gaping holes in the roof, said there were never enough desks, let alone textbooks, and many pupils had to take their exams standing up.

## Kaifu to meet Peking leaders

By DAVID WATTS  
DIPLOMATIC  
CORRESPONDENT

TOSHIKI Kaifu, the Japanese prime minister, is to visit China this summer, the first international leader to go to Peking since the mass killings of demonstrators in Tiananmen Square two years ago.

Emperor Akihito is expected to follow the prime minister next year in an historic visit which both sides hope will stabilise finally their extraordinarily sensitive relationship. The Chinese extended an invitation yesterday which the Japanese government is now considering.

Japan's relationship with China has always been touchy. The mainland is the source of Japan's classical written language and, partially, the Confucian influence on its society. It is the Confucian parent-child relationship which underlies much of the tension today, China considering that it is due Japan's aid and unlimited respect as its cultural "parent". Many ordinary Japanese find little to admire in modern China. Tourists even pack their own food to take with them.

The emperor's visit is part of an extensive series of tours to Asian countries by the new Japanese ruler as part of an attempt to put long-term relations with the rest of Asia on a stable basis, free of the tensions from the second world war. Emperor Akihito is planning to visit Indonesia, Thailand and Malaysia this year, the first by a Japanese emperor to the region.

The invitation to the emperor was delivered by Qian Qichen, the Chinese foreign minister, who arrived in Tokyo for an official four-day visit, the first by a Chinese foreign minister in more than two years. Japanese officials said they hope the minister's visit will improve ties between the two countries.

## Party puts pressure on Gandhi's widow

Delhi — With the traditional Hindu mourning period of 41 days due to expire on Monday, Rajiv Gandhi's widow, Sonia, is under intense new pressure to enter politics. The Congress (I) party, despite entering the post-dynasty era in quite good shape, is almost begging her to get involved (Christopher Thomas writes).

Congress politicians say she is weakening. Friends say she is resolute about staying out of politics. A daily procession of party officials, ministers and MPs visits her. Some say she is simply allowing them to pay their respects; others insist that her willingness to meet them is a sure sign of her intention to enter politics.

## Off the top

Tokyo — Japan was pushed into second place by the United States in the donation of aid to countries in 1990, but still disbursed a record amount of 1.34 trillion yen (£6 billion), Tokyo said. (Reuters)

## Volcano fears

Tokyo — Burning gas and stones flowed down the slopes of Mount Unzen, an erupting volcano 600 miles southwest of Tokyo, raising fears of an explosion. Japan's meteorological agency said. (Reuters)

## Police purged

Mexico City — Four chief commanders of the federal judicial police were sacked in a purge of 30 Mexican agents accused of corruption. Twelve were from a disbanded anti-drug wing that had a reputation for brutality. (Reuters)

## Cancer reduction

Sydney — The rate at which Australian men are dying from lung cancer is declining for the first time since records started 81 years ago. This shows that anti-smoking campaigns are working, Australian researchers said. (Reuters)

## Judge lets unhip go to the hop

From SUSAN ELLICOTT IN WASHINGTON

A CALIFORNIAN judge has ruled that people in polyester suits have as much right to enter trendy nightclubs as those in hip-hop bicycle shorts.

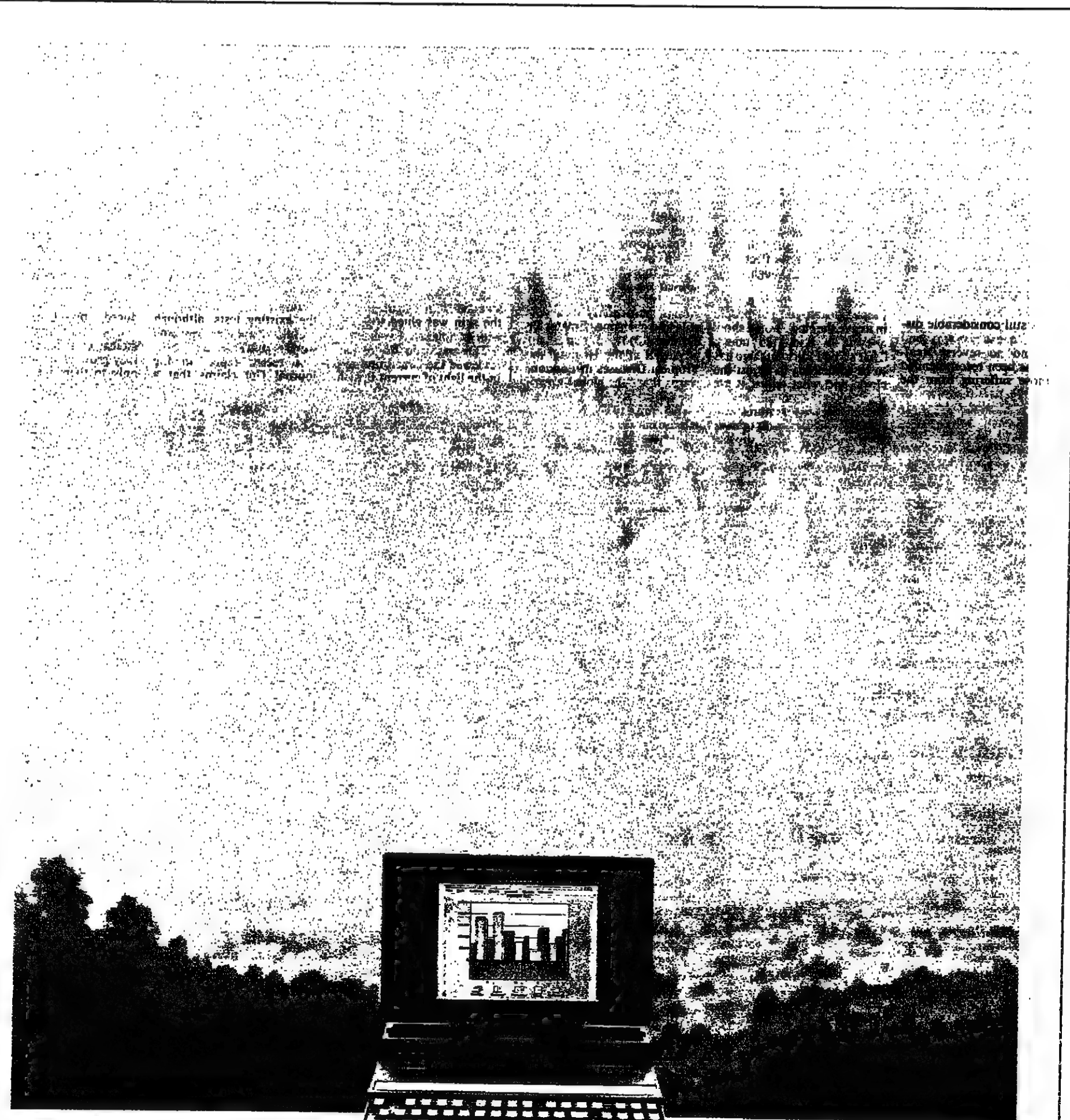
The signs of relief will be deep from anyone who has stood anxiously on a Saturday night outside a club awaiting the approval of a doorman, usually known as a "fashion cop". A novice to the club scene in Los Angeles clearly decided that the practice had gone too far. The state's department of Alcoholic Beverage Control received an anonymous complaint about Vertigo, a popular venue, and took action.

Several undercover police reported for duty outside the club, one in a polyester suit and another in slacks and a jacket. A female colleague in a black mini-dress and high heels was the only one to pass muster with the doorman. Meanwhile, the two men

waited as other arrivals jumped the queue. The outfits of those admitted by the Vertigo staff, they told a court this week, included ripped jeans and a "pirate" suit.

The police department filed a suit charging the club with discriminating against potential customers on the ground of appearance, under a civil code drawn up to protect Californians from prejudice against sex, creed or race. Vertigo argued that it had to discriminate in favour of the beautiful people to stay in business.

Judge Milford Maron ruled that the club's policy was "nothing more than a smokescreen for blatant discriminatory behaviour". Nightclub managers around America have reason to be unnerved. Unless Vertigo wins an appeal, they will also have to let in anyone willing to pay the entrance fee.



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Rain stops play: but summer, even the British sort, seems to be mysteriously associated with an increased risk of psychosis, particularly manic depression

depression, in weather terms, is an area of low pressure bringing cloudy, cold weather of the sort we have been having during this unseasonal June. Depression of the manic variety is more common during warmer months, when people are normally on a "high" in terms of both temperature and temperament.

Just when patients suffering from seasonal affective disorder (SAD, or winter blues) are shaking off their depression, thousands more are coming down with major affective disorders (MAD) such as manic depression, which peak during warmer weather.

In America what could be called the Tennessee Williams syndrome, because of the echoes of simmering violence in sweltering Southern states, is well documented. In Britain, where the Samaritans say that suicides soar in the spring, and peak during April to July, there is also ample evidence that our sanity can be very sensitive to the seasons — even when they are unseasonal.

"We've analysed English data as a whole," says Professor Robin Murray, who runs the psychosis service at the Maudsley hospital in south-east London, "and when you look at admissions to psychiatric hospitals for manic depression there are more in the last two weeks of June, the whole of July and the first two weeks of August. Our local psychiatric wards here were so stressed last summer that we didn't have enough beds, and had to admit NHS patients to the private sector, but by January and February we had some spare beds."

"There seems to be something about summer that is associated with an increased risk of psychosis — particularly manic depression — and

## Feeling under the weather?

We may moan about the rain, but there is no evidence that it affects our sanity. Victoria McKee finds out what does

schizophrenia in women. Strangely, schizophrenia in men is unaffected, but no one knows why.

"All sorts of questions must be asked. Is there a hormonal effect that may make people more prone to breakdown? Is it to do with the length of the day and increased light? And perhaps one shouldn't underestimate the effect of school holidays."

Some disorders may simply be caused by temperature changes. Dr Stuart Checkley, a consultant psychiatrist at the Maudsley specialising in SAD, says American research suggests that one type of summer depression "can be treated by just cooling people down. There are also a spring and an autumn depression."

But there does not seem to be a rainy day depression — although people who are not clinically depressed frequently moan about them. As Dr Peter Noble, another consultant psychiatrist at the Maudsley, puts it: "I've never had a patient who was depressed because of the rain — but plenty of my colleagues say they are." (The phrase "under the weather" originated as a nautical term for tipsy in the 19th century and, according to Partridge's *Slang and Colloquial English*, is now used by Canadians as a euphemism for menstruation.)

SAD — the only recognised disorder provoked by seasonal changes, which causes depression and other symptoms, mainly in women, during the winter months — is now fairly well documented, and there is a SAD Association, which offers the now standard advice to buy a lightbox with an intensity of 2,500 lux to sit in front of for at least two hours a day.

Even though the light treatment helps — in up to 80 per cent of diagnosed cases — there is still considerable dispute as to exactly why and how. And no reverse treatment has been recommended for those suffering from the major affective disorders of summer. Interestingly SAD sufferers, who are usually feeling good by now, have been "much slower to recover this year than in an average year", Jennifer Eastwood, who founded the association three and a half years ago, reports, "because we haven't had three consecutive days of bright sunlight to boost us enough to withstand the occasional

Dr Noble calls SAD "hibernation", and dismisses it as affecting "mainly fit, miserable women who may or may not be cheered up by shining bright lights on them".

That is not quite how the SAD Association would put it, although weight gain is often a symptom of the syndrome, which usually includes a craving for sweet foods — "like animals storing up fat for hibernation", says Dr James Waterhouse, a reader in physiology at Manchester University. Dr Waterhouse, an expert on the "body clock" which measures out all our lives, believes that "the average person is also affected by the seasons, although subclinically."

"The body clock is a poor timekeeper. If you put people in a cave the clock would show a cycle of about 25 hours. That's a bad start. So there has to be something to adjust the clock, and what adjust it are rhythms in the outside world. It's the tides for creatures who live on seashores, light or dark for nocturnal and diurnal animals. But it can't be light and dark for humans, because very few of us rise and go to bed with the sun. So what takes its place? Our general lifestyle. The social structure of our life is important, and many seasonal effects are mainly social."

Women are particularly affected by seasonal disorders, although for some reason the sex differential narrows in older age groups, Dr Waterhouse says. But he does not

think that rainfall has any effect on mood. "The wettest areas are the tropics, and there is hardly any seasonal disorder there," he points out.

On the other hand, rainfall can adversely affect some asthmatics, says Dr John Ayres, the chairman of the Lung Research Laboratory opening at East Birmingham hospital this weekend — although others get worse in dry, sunny weather.

"It has never surprised me that spring and summer are peak times for suicide," says Ms Eastwood, a 39-year-old former concert administrator who says she had to give up her career because of SAD. "Because the feeling with SAD is that you're mostly too lethargic to do anything about it in winter, and you spend the winter looking forward to the spring thinking 'I'm going to get better', and because other people around you are saying 'It's spring, isn't it nice?' it gets much worse."

For those who cannot afford a trip to the tropics every winter, more research may be needed on how to come to terms with seasonal mood swings, particularly in a volatile and changing climate. Dr Gordon Cook, a consultant physician at the Hospital for Tropical Diseases in London, warns that "the global warming effect will have considerable repercussions on the disease patterns of the future".

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### MEDICAL BRIEFING Dr Thomas Stuttford

## Cancer and vasectomy

MORE than 50,000 mainly young men have a vasectomy each year, and the number seeking the operation is increasing by 3 per cent annually. Its advantages are so obvious that both the lay public and the medical profession have tended to overlook possible drawbacks. A recent editorial in *The Lancet*, and a report this week on the Channel 4 programme *Check Out*, discussed a possible connection between vasectomy and the development later in life of prostate cancer. The television programme also raised the question of an association with testicular cancer, tentatively suggested by research in Scotland and Ireland recently, and the lack of briefing patients receive from their doctors on the minor complications of vasectomy: infection, bruising, and painful internal reactions either to the stitches or to the leakage of sperm from the cut vas.

As cancer of the prostate affects 9,500 men in England and Wales each year, is associated with an annual death rate of 8,000, and is the second most common



malignant disease in the over-65s, any factor which influences it is of paramount importance.

Anxiety about a possible connection between cancer of the prostate and vasectomy was fuelled last year by the publication in the United States of two small studies. One showed a three to fivefold increase in the risk, the other that this risk seemed to increase with the age of the man and the length of time which had elapsed since surgery. A 1988 study from Los Angeles

apparently confirmed the latter findings.

In contradiction *The Lancet* quoted five reassuring surveys which have failed to show any such association, but the editorial concluded that, however unlikely this association, the doubt was so important that it should be settled urgently by more thorough, detailed research. Channel 4 pleaded that patients asking for vasectomy deserve to be told about the major worries, and the possibility of minor complications.

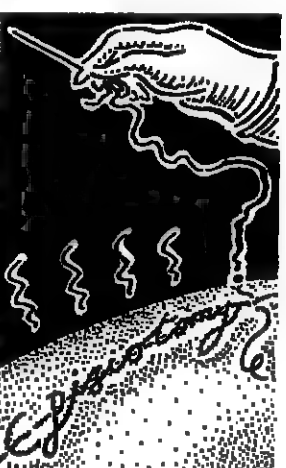
### Painless repairs

A THOUSAND women a day have an episiotomy, a cut through soft tissue to enlarge the outlet of the birth canal so that the baby may be delivered more quickly, uncontrolled tearing avoided, and, most doctors believe, the incidence of later prolapse reduced. The skin stitches inserted to repair the cut cause immediate post-operative discomfort; unfortunately in some women the pain, particularly during intercourse, persists for a longer period, usually only months but occasionally for years.

An Israeli report in the *British Journal of Obstetrics* has recently suggested that this post-operative pain could be reduced if the deeper tissues only were stitched with catgut, and if the skin was glued together with an adhesive, Histoacryl.

The magazine *Doctor* has reviewed the Israeli findings in the light of current British practice. It reports widespread agreement that the post-operative pain stems

from the skin stitches rather than the deeper ones, but some of the experts interviewed doubted whether an adhesive would withstand the stress, strains and moisture of perineal wounds. Other experts suggested that too many doctors still do not use a continuous subcuticular stitch, which is more comfortable, and that even more have not converted from glycerol-impregnated catgut to untreated chromic catgut, despite clear evidence that this greatly reduces the number of women who suffer post-episiotomy pain.



### Coffee with your gin?

IN THE battery of tests carried out during a regular medical examination, few are of greater interest to the patient than those which estimate liver function. As the existing tests, although useful, are not ideal, research work is continuous.

A recent report in the journal *Gut* claims that a more accurate way of assessing liver function is by caffeine clearance measure-

ment (CCM), to see how the liver deals with caffeine. In a healthy patient the liver rapidly breaks down caffeine to methylxanthines, but this ability is progressively reduced by liver failure. People who thought that the increasing effect of coffee as they grow older was related only to their age may now have to admit that it could also be influenced by their gin and tonic.

## Chatline with a purpose

A new telephone service aims to ease women's anxiety about breast cancer

OUT of every hundred women who consult their doctor about changes to their breasts, one has cancer. This article is about the other 99.

Breast x-rays for the over-50s should save 1,200 lives a year by the turn of the century. But this form of screening, along with campaigns urging women to check their breasts for abnormalities, causes much avoidable misery. It is easier to conjure up the spectre of illness and death in a woman's mind than to dismiss it as an illusion.

On Monday a telephone helpline will open for women who are worried about their breasts, and whose doctors have failed to reassure them (or who have not nerved themselves to seek medical advice). The helpline will be staffed every weekday from

5pm to 8pm. It is operated by the Breast Care Campaign, supported by organisations with an interest in women's health, including the National Council of Women of Great Britain, and funded by Scotia Pharmaceuticals, which produces an evening primrose oil formulation licensed for the treatment of breast pain.

Nurses will give advice and can also put callers in touch with women's health charities. Out of every 1,000 women whose breasts are x-rayed, about 70 are called back for further screening. In about half of these cases the x-ray will be repeated for technical reasons, while for most of the

others investigation will reveal no abnormalities. Although 70 women will have been frightened, only five will turn out to have cancer.

Two symptoms are likely to alarm younger women, who are not usually offered mammography: breast pain and breast lumps. Breast pain is seldom a symptom of cancer, and many women have harmless lumps (nodules) at certain stages of the menstrual cycle. Small harmless lumps are also common in women under 30.

The problem is that while doctors know these symptoms are harmless, they often fail to communicate this to patients, according to Robert Mansel, a professor of surgery at Manchester University. "Even if the woman does not mention cancer, when she comes to the breast clinic you can be sure it is uppermost in her mind."

About half the patients he sees have painful breasts. For 17 out of 20 of them, the reassurance that they do not have breast cancer will be all the treatment they need. "Although it does not cure the pain, it alters their attitude to it," he says.

For the remaining three

patients, whose pain is bad enough to interfere with their lives, there are a number of treatments. These range, in ascending order of effectiveness, from vitamin B6 and a change of diet, through evening primrose oil to more powerful drugs such as danazol and bromocriptine.

Professor Mansel says that when all other treatments for pain have failed, some women have a mastectomy followed by breast reconstruction with implants. "But it does not always banish pain, and it carries a high risk of complications."

Such measures involve a tiny minority of unlucky women. It is more common for women to become ill with worry after medical advice to examine their breasts every month.

Dr Eleanor Clarke, a GP and adviser to the Breast Care Campaign, says she deliberately teaches breast self-examination in a low-key way. "You can always find knobbly parts of your breast. I suggest the check is made in the bath, soon after the end of a period, when the breasts are least likely to be lumpy. Then forget all about it for four weeks."

ANN KENT  
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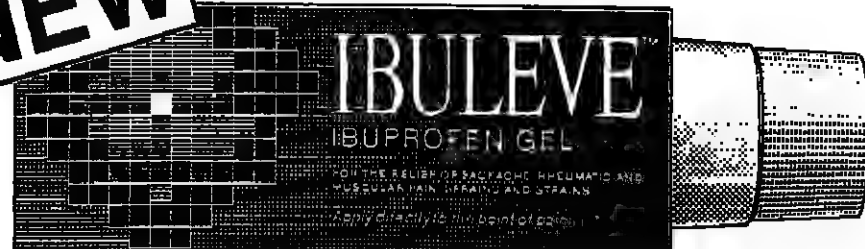
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# In minute mazes of the past

Victoria

Glendinning reviews  
a history within  
a history and sundry  
lives behind lives

This is a peculiar title. *Famous for the Creatures* is from *The Winter's Tale*. "Besides, this place is famous for the creatures/Of prey that keep upon't." It's not really the name of this novel, but of an unpublished novel within it — the one that Francis, the young narrator, wrote four years back, when he was an Oxford undergraduate, about his obsessive sexual passion for Sylvie, a fellow-student. Now, in his divorced, sick father's house, Francis sits in his old bedroom and rewrites his own history. And behind Francis and his two interwoven narratives stands his creator Andrew Motion (who is a real person, right?) and his previous novel, to which this is a sequel: we first met Francis as a schoolboy in *The Pale Companion*, shattered by the death of his twin sister.

Since one understands that these two novels are but the upper reaches of a *roman fleuve*, the complexity of texts and variants, truths and untruths, may become overwhelming as the sequence progresses. "It's a sort of mania, this fiddling with the past. Chopping it into bits, holding it up to the light, trying to understand it, sticking it back together and finding the picture isn't the same as it was before."

Francis's queenly friend Jamie, who is doing the sets for the student production of *The Winter's Tale*, bets Francis's novel is all about coincidences, "everything frightfully Anthony Powell". Powell is certainly in there somewhere. Francis says of one of his mother's ex-boyfriends, a civil servant, that "he's obviously in training to be a kind of *Widderpool*". But this music of time has a different and more syncretic beat. Francis's undergraduate imagination is more Iris Murdoch's, with oracles by fire and water, and symbolic lakes, gardens and woods, backwaters and passage-places, and a tower. Because of the traumatic loss of his sister, Francis dreads things happening. In spite of his passion for Sylvie, he was consumed by guilt for being alive. He was detached, fearful, a passive peeping Tom. In *The Winter's Tale* he played, by default, the bear. Everyone knew when the bear exited, but Shakespeare did not say when he came on. The shabby old bear-costume arrived late, so Francis had to "be himself" at the



Andrew Motion, in a surreal nightscape of sexual obsession, where nothing means what it seems to mean in the old symbol labyrinth

dress rehearsal. This was painful.

Four years on, Francis is in abeyance again, with time on his hands, not wanting anything to happen, but still — until the last page — deceiving himself and his undemanding old dad, and us, about the outcome of his affair with Sylvie. He doesn't want any more "landmarks". As well as deconstructing his first version of his love affair, and of his family drama, he describes his father's way with a toothbrush, and the view from his bedroom window, and jots down the cricket scores. "Why am I writing this? To prove how easy it is to be trivial. The difficult thing is to be informative," and to deal with "lumpy little facts".

But events,

and fantasies, make pictorial landmarks in the novel he now rejects — the performance of the play by moonlight in a ruined country house; the dreadful fire in a house on the hill opposite; the rescue of a desperate man from the top of the tower; underwater, necrophiliac sex. "It gave me such a kick, making it up." What Francis, or rather Motion, is very good at is the surrounding detail — the way Sylvie smells, for example, of marigolds and muskiness, sweat and deodorant, the way flames lick and drip as they consume a

**FAMOUS FOR THE CREATURES**  
By Andrew Motion  
Viking, £14.99

room. Facing up to the realisation that his need for Sylvie was founded on fear, he remembers that at school he had loved a radiator because it was warm and always there. "The tragedy of an English education: to fall in love with a radiator."

Francis thought, when he was an undergraduate, that it was the appetite of the victim that precipitated horrific events. Now he believes that everything that happens is accidental. But it still matters, or else nothing matters. That's the only explicit conclusion reached in a novel that takes two

steps back for every step forward. Mazy Motion manipulates his material like a collage, complicates it with twinings and disguises, and reworks it in revenge and revisionism: "Repeat, repeat, repeat, revise, revise, revise, return, return, return." That sounds like a knitting pattern.

But it's worth persevering with his literary knitting, and his introspection. Francis is writing in 1976, and his student novel was written in 1968. It hardly matters. This is a journey into the interior, with occasional apophoristic forays: "We're only as jealous of other people as we are capable of being unfaithful to them." I'll have to think about that. It will be contradicted in the next volume, anyway.

## Hello and bye bye, black birds

HISTORICALS

Philippa Toomey

MIDDLE PASSAGE

By Charles Johnson  
Picador, £14.99

child ruled by the villainous John of Gaunt. The Mentmores struggle to increase their wealth and influence by breaking the monopoly of the guilds. In this accomplished first novel, there is a general reluctance to pay either the poll tax or Watt Tyler's terrorist gangs in order to survive.

■ *Horses of War*, by Duff Hart-Davis (Sinclair-Stevenson, £14.95). As the Bolsheviks triumph, Joseph Clements, an Englishman left in charge of the imperial stud at Kharkov, decides to take two of the stallions (both English Derby winners) into the Black Sea and safety. Into this basic truth are woven memories of early years as a foster child, a 12-year-old in the circus, then a successful jockey, mingled with the chaos and terror of an empire breaking up, and a tender love story. Well written.

■ *Robert of Normandy*, by Mary Lomer (Headline, £14.99). Falsely Castle of the Dukes of Normandy is the centre of the small world of Herlieve, daughter of Fulbert the Tanner, and her brother William, a beautiful mute simpleton. They are nearly run down and killed at the hunt, but saved by Robert, younger son of Duke Richard, the nice one, his elder brother being the nasty one. Times were rough in the 11th century, and the detail and description of life and death is good. But Robert and Herlieve are 20th-century in their niceness and their love. Between them they produced William the Conqueror. But that's another story.

■ *Under False Colours*, by Richard Woodman (John Murray, £14.95). Tenth in the series, Captain Nathaniel Drinkwater disguises himself as a merchant seaman, to engineer a split between the Russian Tsar and Napoleon, by breaking the trade blockade with a cargo of Northampton boots. It's a frustrating time for him, hardly recovered from his previous adventures (in which he had to kill a trusted comrade), and an air of melancholy pervades this adventure plagued with terrible weather. However, Drinkwater succeeds, at the cost of injury to his friend James Quilhampton, and to the female female and spy, Hortense Santhoax, whose husband Drinkwater had killed.

## Have morality, will travel

MEET Richard Verrey, 35, Englishman, upper middle class. Talks like this. Clipped. Doesn't waste words.

Not easy to read, though. Don't know why the author does it. Holiday job in a colonial Telegraph Office? Did Tacitus for A-level? Who knows? Mind you, writes a good yarn.

Slide is James Buchanan's third novel. The first, *A Parish of Rich Women*, won much praise — and three prizes — when it appeared in 1984. The second, *Derry Chadwick*, was a harrowing account of the domestic sequelae of a child's kidnapping. *Slide*, though short, involves a breath-taking amount of action and an extravagant catalogue of locations. (Isfahan and Oxford, Kuwait and Kiev, New York and Barbados, Warsaw and Wareham — all in 135 pages!)

Verrey is a product of his class and generation. His was the Oxford, not of long dresses and champagne, but of Harrie & Hudson shirts and amphetamine subplots. The hippie trail beckons, with all that entails: at best, rip-off by the natives, at worst a nasty dose of hepatitis B for girlfriend Julie, as frolicsome a 15-year-old as ever put out the other side of a dry stone wall by the Cirencester roundabout.

From Oxford, the road leads not to Mandalay but to Kuwait, as press and information secretary to the embassy (just in time for the Kurt Axel scandal), Warsaw, and then to Kiev, Verrey's final posting in

John Nicholson

SLIDE

By James Buchanan  
Heinemann, £12.99

A PICNIC IN EDEN

By Frank Roman  
Bloomsbury, £14.99

A GLIMPSE OF SCARLET

By Roxana Robinson  
Bloomsbury, £13.99

the Diplomatic, where he handles a visit from the Foreign Secretary to no one's satisfaction.

Then? In 1985? where else but the dealing room at Murchison Steinman, on Central Park — a fine apartment on Grand Street, summer place in upstate New York — until October 20, 1987 — Black Monday plus one. And what better cure for a hangover than five weeks among the lotus-eaters on Barbados? Dicing with death on the Atlantic coast, while working out what's to do with the \$368,000

that represent the return from a two-year tour of duty in Mammon's army. Home again, now plus wife and child, Verrey reflects gloomily on his destiny: "I don't mind this English thing, it's just that I never thought we would end up just like our parents."

This is a melancholic morality tale. Deftly worked and executed with the precision we have come to expect from Buchanan. However, his periphrasis is reaching worrying proportions. Not just words, but the skein of incidents and characters is now pared down to a point where it no longer has the emotional impact it warrants. Literary anorexia looms.

No such danger threatens Frank Roman, whose *A Picnic in Eden* continues in the same rich literary vein he tapped so successfully with *The Men Who Loved Evelyn Cotton*. The principals here, too, are in their mid-thirties — Adam and Norah Parrell, middle-class market gardeners from Herefordshire who elect to winter in the Western Isles, and Dougie and Jean Miller, native Inverclydeans. Dougie's father hanged himself when Dougie was three, an event his mother used as a weapon against her unwelcome son. Adam's father, Christian, is merely a heavy-duty alcoholic, as convinced today that he is the last honest man left on earth as he was when he drove his young wife Niamh to an early grave.

Not surprising that Mr

Roman's book is concerned with relationships — between husbands and wives, fathers and sons. Even less so that Adam's friendship with Dougie should totter with the discovery that a dead father can be a lot easier to love than one still alive. Adam returns to Ireland, ostensibly to assist in a bleb form of therapy aimed at his father's rehabilitation. He ends up urging his progenitor to kill himself.

Roxana Robinson is another youngish writer who takes a gloomy view of relationships — specifically second marriages. The great majority of stories in *A Glimpse of Scarlet* are focused on the problems — emotional, financial, practical — of coming to terms with a collapsed marriage. Miss Robinson is a superb writer. She loves her characters — especially the younger ones — and feels real pain at their predicaments. Particularly strong on teenage children as punitive agents, she writes with complete conviction about the anguish they can cause their parents. But it's not one-sided. An old woman is no less adept at making her daughter writhe. "Harry's dead, and I don't have to kiss anyone now. I don't have to and so I don't. My time for kissing is over." I would not much care to be the woman who made Miss Robinson a woman scorned. But there's no one I'd sooner turn to for insight into how to live with the trauma of rejection.

## Orcadian poet as silver fishmonger

The fishmonger stood at the rock  
With bits of dull silver  
To trade for torrents of  
uncaught silver.

A WHOLE small poem by George Mackay Brown, a "sea rune", a scene in which it might not be wrong to see the poet as the fishmonger. Brown writes a kind of hard, elemental verse that is like speech stripped to its salt essentials. He finds his subjects, as John Clare did, close at hand, underfoot, about him in the rocks and tides of Orkney, where he was born and still lives. Here is a man who has taken a particular patch of the world and made it

his own in language that celebrates its occasions, seeking longer meanings in the local and immediate, making sense of the air he breathes.

Brown's Orkney has become for him over the years a kind of metaphor of Eden, and he has made much use of verbal ceremony to persuade his readers that what he is celebrating is a pattern of images — particularly images of eating and drinking, and of death and resurrection — which lies beneath the surface of Orcadian life, and which might be reconciled with the transformations inherent and explicit in the Eucharist. (He is a Roman Catholic convert.) His best work, though, is rise,

Robert Nye

SELECTED POEMS

1954-1983

By George Mackay

Brown

John Murray, £14.95

not ritual, when his imagination is at one with what it sees, using not so much symbols as signs. That fishmonger may be himself, but he is first of all a very real fishmonger bargaining with fishermen at the water's edge for fish they have not caught.

Brown's *Selected Poems 1954-1983* contains the poet's own favourites from his eight previous books, plus some new work. Early and late, it has glorious moments when the dull silver of words matches the torrent of meaning, delighting in the actual, saddened by the particular, relating each clear detail to a vision of the all that includes past and present, holy and profane, and a drunken fisherman drowned among lobster pots, and the kirk elder with a Bible where his heart should be. This can be sentimental, but usually isn't. Brown achieves his simplicities; he does not take them for granted.

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ANTIQUARIAN BOOK FAIR

## Brief flash of golden leaves

Opened on Tuesday, it is ending tonight: the Antiquarian Book Fair in London may be the briefest convention in the literary calendar. But the very nature of the exhibits surely also makes it the most glittering — and this year's fair, the 32nd, seems more opulent than ever.

Eighty-five exhibitors (mostly British and American, though seven other countries are represented) have brought together about 30,000 books, prints, paintings and other items. The diversity of the show is startling, but then so is the range of prices. The most expensive book on sale here, and also one of the most beautiful, is a unique, illustrated manuscript of *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*, magnificently created by Alberto Sangoraki, the pre-eminent calligrapher of his time. Over a remarkably short period, in 1932-3, he copied the entire Lewis Carroll text, illuminating it with beautifully realised water-colours of all of Sir John Tenniel's most famous illustrations. So fine are the artwork and gilding that the Riviere binding (despite a proliferation of rubies, sapphires and even a diamond) hardly prepares one for the glories within. The asking price is £225,000.

However, for a mere £65,000 there is a deceptively dingy-looking box that contains one of only five sets of 23 Matisse lithographs illustrating Baudelaire's *Les Fleurs du Mal*, signed by Matisse. The 300th anniversary of Henry VIII's birth is acknowledged by the Bath bookseller Bayntun Riviere Gregory, which is offering an edition of A.F. Pollard's *Henry VIII*, published in 1902 and bound with miniature portraits of the king and his six wives set into the front cover. Its £12,000 price-tag may seem steep, until one realises that it includes a document of 1536 in Henry's own hand.

Also desirable is a finely-bound 1859 first edition of Edward Fitzgerald's translation of *The Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam*. Only 250 copies were printed, and most of those were remaindered for a penny each. That information might exact a wry smile from any buyer who pays the £15,000 being asked this week.

Virtually every stand boasts something of arresting interest. Take, for instance, a good, though anonymous, early pastel sketch of Ernest Hemingway (£2,250), or the two elegant Eric Gill drawings done in 1927 for an altarpiece (£12,500 the pair). Or, indeed, a fairly grim oil painting by D.H. Lawrence originally (and predictably) banned for obscenity. It depicts a nude, bored and fairly oddly-shaped family sprawled on the floor: the picture is signed "Lawrence" in red beneath the buttock of the paterfamilias. The asking price is £45,000.

The visitor will also find first editions by P.G. Wodehouse (including a rare American first edition of *The Prince and Betty*, of 1912, at a bargain £300), William Morris (from his own Kelmscott Press, with woodcuts by Burne-Jones) and even by such contemporary humanists as Ian Fleming and Spike Milligan (some original annotated *Goon Show* scripts, £95 each). For the more sombre-minded, perhaps, is a rare first edition of Karl Marx's *Das Kapital* (Hamburg, 1867), going for the decidedly capitalist price of £15,000.

If all this were not enough, an exhibition has been incorporated into the fair this year for the first time. It honours the 150th anniversary of the London Library in nearby St James's Square.

*This year's fair, the 32nd, is more opulent than ever*

JOSEPH CONNOLLY  
The 32nd Antiquarian Book Fair, at the Park Lane Hotel, Piccadilly, London W1 (071-499 6321). Final day today, 11am-6pm, £5 incl. catalogue.



Glorious: Alberto Sangoraki's illustration for *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*, by Lewis Carroll, 1932-3

CINEMA: NEW RELEASES

# Belly laughs and bottom lines

Geoff Brown looks at Hollywood's apparent rediscovery of the comedy film and reviews

*The Naked Gun 2½: The Smell of Fear*, plus *Defending Your Life*, *Navy Seals* and *Riff-Raff*

In its inimitable style, the trade paper *Variety* declared in a headline last week: "Guffaws grip pix in giggle gamble". Hollywood studios, the report continued, are flexing their funny bones as never before, in an effort to match the surprise success of last year's *Home Alone*. Some 25 comedies wait in the pipe-line — from Mel Brooks's *Life Stinks* to Jim Abrahams' *Hot Shots*, a *Top Gun* spoof — all eager to set the world shaking with cascades of cackles. These days, there is clearly little profit in a quiet grin.

The gamble is a large one, for comedy remains an exacting art with a high failure rate. Promising jokes can be strangled at birth by bad timing or flat-footed delivery; and what tickles one person may only prompt graveyard frowns in another. Somebody, somewhere, must have thought *Killing Dad*, *Filofax* and *The Pope Must Die* very funny; or else why make them?

But this week we have a success to celebrate: *The Naked Gun 2½: The Smell of Fear* (12, on release), the latest firecracker from the team of David and Jerry Zucker and Jim Abrahams: ZAZ to their friends. Its speed is breathtaking. With a joke exploding roughly every ten seconds, there is no room for flat-footed delivery; while the brief running time (71 minutes) cuts down the risk of exhaustion. As usual, ZAZ get a head start on comedy's subjectivity problem by spoofing elements in the public domain: movies, television cop shows, political figures from the night-time news. Like its predecessor, *The Naked Gun 2½* sweeps up the spectator in a delightful tidal wave of parody and silliness.

Leslie Nielsen returns to the role of Lieutenant Frank Drebin, the accident-prone cop too dumber-headed to spot his own trail of destruction. Earlier in his career, Nielsen's stiff demeanour simply seemed the mark of a bad actor. The ZAZ team have turned it, with Nielsen's help, into a marvellous weapon for dead-pan comedy; the man's sang-froid is only disturbed by a wild look sneaking around the eyes at moments of hideous stress.

In the 1988 original, Drebin foiled an attack on the Queen; this time, the target is energy expert Dr Albert S. Meinhart (Richard Griffiths), kidnapped by the forces of industry days before he is due to outline President Bush's new energy policy.

The film's political gibes and implicit plug for conservation mark a new development; so does the en-

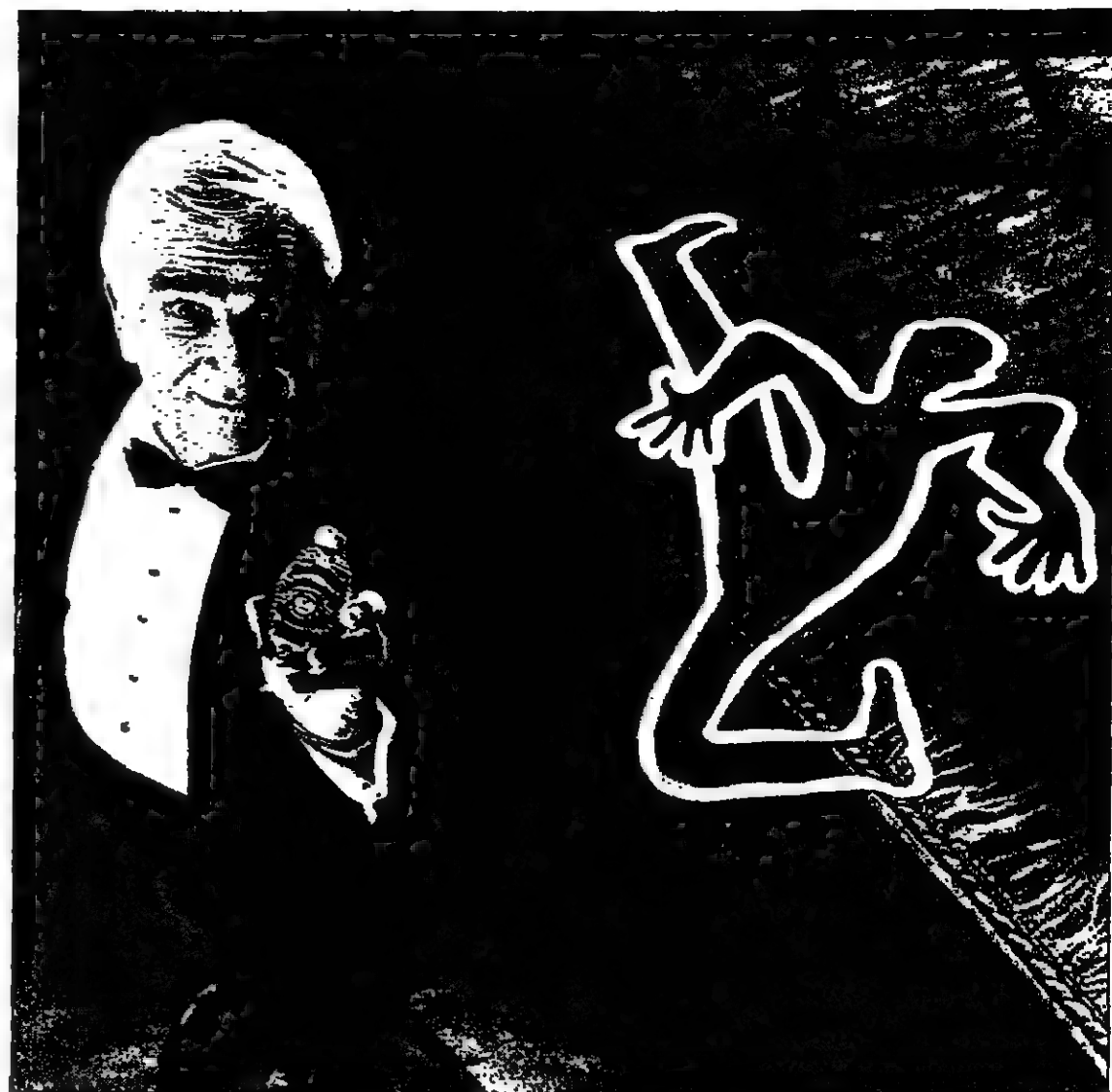
phasis on action stunts. The first *Naked Gun* ran the risk of collapsing into a heap of disparate jokes. Here, director David Zucker strengthens his edifice with boisterous slapstick featuring bulldozing tanks, runaway wheelchairs and such. At times Zucker overplays his hand: a parody of the poster's wheed sequence in his brother Jerry's film *Ghost* erupts with sledgehammer crudity; yet these extravagant comic cut-ups at least give the movie momentum.

To describe the best moments would be to tarnish their appeal for others. But the amusing impersonations of George and Barbara Bush deserve mention; likewise a bar scene where the hero's despondency finds an echo in pictures of disasters hung round the walls, from the Hindenberg airship to a smiling Michael Dukakis. For those in the habit of making hasty exits from cinemas, a word of advice: the jokes do not stop once the end credits roll.

The week's second comedy, *Defending Your Life* (PG, Curzon West End and Screen on the Hill), from the writer-comedian-director Albert Brooks, shows what happens when the giggle gamble fails. No guffaws, no hoots; just the odd tiny chuckle and smile to punctuate a deathly banal. To be fair, the likable Brooks — last on display in *Lost in America*, an *Easy Rider* for the upwardly mobile — never aims at loud buffoonery. His goal is sophisticated whimsy; his tool, a story about a warm-hearted wimp (played by Brooks himself) who crashes his new car and wakes up in Judgment City: a glacial afterlife where defendants and prosecutors sift over the corpses' past histories to determine their next destination.

The comedy of anxiety and inferiority is rich in potential. Consider how much Woody Allen has mined from the field. But Brooks throws away the benefits by stringing his portrait of the neurotic American male through a dawdling scenario that toys half-heartedly with its fantasy setting of sterile high-rise buildings and endless *haute cuisine*. Rip Torn, in customary barnstorming mood, injects some vigour as Brooks's defender; Brooks throws in some amusing one-liners, while Meryl Streep — another earling on trial — does a great deal of smiling and laughing. But such is the film's flimsiness that few other people will be joining in.

As entertainment, *Navy Seals* (15, on release) — a boring salute to the



Back on the blundering beat: Leslie Nielsen in David Zucker's *The Naked Gun 2½: The Smell of Fear*

gung-ho activities of the United States' elite naval commando unit — offers little reward for the discerning viewer, apart from its well-orchestrated stunts. As a specimen of American popular culture, however, Lewis Teague's film deserves dissection.

When *Navy Seals* was released in America, last July, Saddam Hussein had not yet become the country's favourite bogeyman. Yet its vicious political outlook makes it appear even older, a blood-brother to the hardline heroics of John Wayne's *The Green Berets*. Here is the ancient, cheesy plot about a crack 'troop of men, patriotic and xenophobic to the core, dedicated to the fulfilment of impossible missions. They zip off to the Middle East for a day's killing and hostage-rescuing with an ease suggesting a bunch of lads on a trip to Brighton. History tells us that the rescuing of hostages is not so simple.

Played by Charlie Sheen, the star

character has no truck with shooting first and asking questions afterwards. He just shoots. "We get in there. We hit 'em. We forget 'em." That is his credo as the Seals contemplate rescuing a cache of Stinger missiles from a radical Lebanese faction. He also offers a fine line in racial abuse.

Women have little serious part to play in this fantasy world. The plot drags in two by the heels. Joanne Whalley-Kilmer takes the ridiculous role of a half-Lebanese television reporter who uses her contacts to help the Seals' mission. S. Epitha Merkerson has the script's worst lines as the grieving fiancée of the unit's first casualty. He is black: in films like this, first casualties always seem to be black.

But the ladies are mere window-dressing: this is a show for red-blooded boys. Within the genre's limits, Sheen, Michael Biehn and the

rest grimace acceptably. Yet no amount of bare proficiency can ennoble *Navy Seals*, a dull, deplorable film that turns the cinema — and the Middle East conflict — into a shooting spree for the macho male.

Ken Loach's refreshing *Riff-Raff* (15, Cannon Tottenham Court Road and Screen on Baker Street) has now embarked on a commercial run. A June television transmission was originally intended; but encouraging reviews and a Cannes Film Festival prize persuaded Channel 4 there was more theatrical life left. Like all comedies, *Riff-Raff* needs live audiences to thrive; Loach's fly-on-the-wall study of building-site labourers repays them abundantly with tart wit and a view from the bottom of the social ladder.

REVIEWS

Theatre, Rock and Music  
PAGE 22

## Pas de podium

YET another new occupation for Rudolf Nureyev. After dancing, choreography, directing and acting, he made his debut as a conductor on Tuesday night in Vienna, with a programme of Mozart, Tchaikovsky and Haydn. The veteran dancer has apparently been taking conducting lessons secretly for some time. Plácido Domingo is another star of the lyric stage with baton-wielding ambitions.

## Art-house tapes

CHERRING news for film-lovers frustrated by the range of titles available on video. Artificial Eye, a leading distributor of art-house prod-

uct, launches its video label on July 19 with *An Angel At My Table*, directed by the highly-rated Antipodean, Jane Campion, and three French films: Michel Deville's *Death in a French Garden*, Bertrand Blier's *Trop belle pour toi* and the restored print of Vigo's classic *L'Atalante*. *Cyrano de Bergerac* is promised for rent by September.

## Last chance . . .

THE Royal Opera's revival of Offenbach's *Les Contes d'Hoffmann*, in John Schlesinger's faded staging, is worth catching chiefly for some singing of quality, particularly from the 63-year-old tenor Alfredo Kraus in the title-role, and from the Wagnerian bass, James Morris. Final performances at Covent Garden (071-240 1066) tonight and Saturday.

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## A sad day for the spirit of free enterprise

French self-interest motivates Europe's new bank, finds Jessica Douglas-Home

Two months ago a new bank, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, a brainwave of President Mitterrand, opened in London. Its objective is to assist central and eastern Europe "as the region moves from centrally planned command systems to free democratic institutions and market economies". Technical expertise, training and subsidies are to be provided for these countries, with special consideration given to small and medium size ventures. With these ideals in mind, shareholders were invited to subscribe large sums of capital. The Commission of European Communities, the European Investment Bank and 41 countries (including those in eastern Europe) did so.

A certain scepticism prevailed, however, when it was revealed that another Frenchman, Jacques Attali, the socialist economic adviser to President Mitterrand, was to head the bank. Surely, the sceptics argued, a more appropriate choice to lead such a venture would be someone who believed wholeheartedly in the benefits of private property and minimum state intervention.

However, the French-led bank is up and running, with £40 million of the British taxpayers' money already committed, so I decided, as a British taxpayer with a long commitment to Eastern Europe, to submit a proposal for a small Romanian factory.

Romania deserves special help. Not only did it suffer the greatest devastation from the communist Big deals only: Jacques Attali, head of the bank, is responsible for the present regime in power. The Romanian government is composed entirely of the old *nomenklatura* and their children. So a bank with a clear remit to oversee the transition to a free market and to encourage democratic institutions should be of great value.

The bank's executive responsible for Romania and Bulgaria, who had never been to Romania, explained yes, indeed, its policy towards Romania and Bulgaria differs from that towards Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia. Romania and Bulgaria have not yet met the conditions of genuine reform. I assumed, therefore, that although less money would be available for Romania, the bank would avoid giving loans to large state enterprises and concentrate its resources on small businesses trying to break away from the state monopolies.

The scheme I put forward involves a joint venture with a Swiss firm to produce water purification equipment. It would employ 30 people. The factory, in Bucharest, would supply investment worth \$120,000 in local currency which would be matched by \$120,000 from the Swiss firm. In addition, I was seeking a loan of

\$360,000 from a third partner, as hard currency for importing machine sections unobtainable in Romania, and this part, I hoped, would interest the development bank.

I was immediately told that the project was far too small. To be considered feasible it needed to be "in the region of \$120 million dollars". The reasoning was that by the time advisers and accountants had descended on such a small project, \$120,000 would have already been spent.

However, if the factory would ally itself with a large municipal health authority scheme, it would stand a better chance. I said that instead of having the chance to become a model for private entrepreneurship, this would mean the Romanian factory becoming engulfed by Romanian government bureaucracy.

Furthermore, while communist structures remain unchanged within Romania, aid to the state sector is helping to maintain the one-party system. "But", the banker replied, "Romania is a shareholder in the bank. We do not have the right to dictate to a shareholder and involve ourselves in the politics of a country."

I began to wonder whether the bank's attitude to Romania contained some foreign policy agenda of its own. This thought resurfaced when I was told that its permanent adviser on Romania is to be Bogdan Baltazar, who in President Ceausescu's day was under-secretary of state with a special brief concerning North and South America, a position usually given only to a member of the Securitate.

When French self-interest is at stake, the French tend to neglect issues of principle. They do not seem to question the far-reaching effects of employing a known Marxist such as Mr Baltazar. It suits them for the present regime to remain in power and safeguard the widespread French tourist and business ventures in Romania, the French television channel and the two French radio stations which were established immediately after the overthrow of Ceausescu in 1989.

President Mitterrand has ignored Romania's opposition parties and is the only western leader to have made a state visit to Bucharest, welcoming Romania into democratic Europe and so bestowing respectability on the regime.

Meanwhile, it seems, the people of Romania will look in vain for western help - at least from the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development - in restoring their shattered economy or encouraging the small businesses which are the only genuine counterbalance to the accumulated power of the socialist state.

...and moreover

## CHARLES NEVIN

Big Reg Halbut was not a happy man yesterday, under a tree somewhere near Wimbledon. Big Reg's face, indeed his whole demeanour, presented a sharp contrast to the jolly, carefree and avocadro check of his generously-cut three-piece suit, which was topped off by a shiny bowler.

"If this is Majorism," said Reg, bitterly, "you can keep it." Reg is what most people, in their ignorance, call a ticket tout (the correct nomenclature is, of course, "late booking agent"). And Reg is upset at attempts by the Wimbledon authorities to restrict his trade by introducing new checks on the identity of ticket holders.

"Listen," he said, "Under Maggie we knew where we were, didn't we? It was all coach and horses, market forces, custard and pie, demand and supply, wasn't it? We were Maggie's boys, we were, the Special Forces of Thatcherism, straight in through the window of the slightest opportunity, no questions asked. Not now, though. Different ballgame altogether, isn't it, chumme?"

Reg broke off at this point to enter into urgent conversation with a small man carrying a plastic lunch box. Snatches of his conversation carried across to my discreet distance. "This seat is so close, Sir, you get consulted by the line judges... What is a stanchion, Sir?" The small man opened his lunch box and appeared to proffer something. The conversation ended abruptly.

Reg, returning, "He only wanted to give me ten quid and a scotch egg for a seat on the centre court, didn't he? We late booking agents have our pride, you know. Ours is no fly-by-night calling. The history of the LBA is a noble one. When your ancient Greeks were packing into the circle for all that carrying on and bawling with masks, our man Ubijides was outside providing a service, offering, for a small extra charge, seats in the shade, if not necessarily for the whole performance."

"Pierre Le Tout was the talk of Paris, 1793-95, sterling service in difficult circumstances, wool thrown in free, made a few killings, but who can blame him. And I'll tell you this, if there had been a late booking agent on Mount Pisgah, Moses would have got into the Promised Land, no trouble."

Reg was by now quite animated, and failed to notice the arrival of two Japanese tourists. There seemed to have been some sort of mix-up, they said. The tickets they had bought for the tennis from Reg had turned out to be two for the back stalls, Tuesday matinee. *The Mouse-trap*. How embarrassing, said Reg. It was extremely lucky that they had managed to find him again. A tall man wearing a false nose and glasses and trailing wire from the bottom of his right trouser-leg approached and bought a ticket for £100. "It's only the investigative reporters that keeps us going," said Reg with a heavy sigh.

"How different, how very

We must look first at the bright side of yesterday's Appeal Court judgment on the Maguire case, because the dark side is so appalling that for the moment British justice itself stands in shadow.

The convictions of seven people (one long dead in prison) for handling nitroglycerine in circumstances which could not be specified have at last been quashed. The appeal court judges allowed the dead man, Giuseppe Conlon, to be included, though there was an argument for just giving him a pardon, and the court did not find it easy to decide. They did not, however, find it so difficult to overturn the convictions, for the director of public prosecutions stated weeks ago, on the basis of the findings of Sir John May's enquiry into the Guildford and Woolwich bombings, that he could not sustain them.

The judgment says: "It is impossible to identify one or more of the appellants as the primary source of contamination... each one could be accounted for by secondary innocent contamination from a common source, most probably the towel."

The towel. What towel? Oh a most useful towel - magic in fact - one that would clearly have been in the dock if it could have been found. This towel allows the legal system to get itself off the hook for the suffering inflicted on the Maguires and their families over 17 years.

Not of course that it is willing to exonerate them completely. The final words of the judgment say sharply that it is reached only because the possibility of innocent contamination cannot be excluded, and "on this ground alone are the convictions unsafe and unsatisfactory". Everyone watching in court yesterday knew that justice was not seen to be done. The disturbing thing is that the

A suggestion: could we not simply wrap up the Foreign Office in brown paper and send it, lock, stock and barrel, to Peking? I suppose we would have to be offered something in return, but that should present no problem; some freeze-dried sweet-and-sour pork with a comfortably far-off sell-by date would be ample.

To those who think that my suggestion is going too far I would reply that, on the contrary, it falls far short of the government's present policy, which is to give the Chinese anything they want, even at a moment's notice, without demanding anything as a *quid pro quo*, whereas with my wheeze we shall at least have a lot of delicious oven-ready TV dinners.

Bitter words; but what words would be appropriate for the news that that splendid airline Cathay Pacific has painted out, on all of its planes, the British flag it was once proud to display? As I write, the preposterous story of the proposed new Hong Kong airport is still going on: the Chinese say that it would be so expensive as to bankrupt the colony, and the British say that they want a new airport only because Kai Tak has long been insufficient. There is not a word of truth on either side. The Chinese are interested only in movements which actively promote their political and economic dominance over the doomed city, and the British, in their glowing prospects for the airport scheme, managed to produce a promotional video which failed even to mention the fact that in 1997 Hong Kong will be delivered over to China.

Now, in any totalitarian state, one of the first requirements is a judiciary which does what the state wants, rather than what justice might dictate. The power of

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public appeared to expect such a failure of justice.

Sir John May had said that other aspects of the case, as well as the possibility of innocent contamination, made the convictions unsound. He "faulted the whole scientific basis" on which the prosecution was founded, and rejected a useful piece of prosecution evidence as "inadmissible".

The single most striking aspect of yesterday's judgment was the way it decided against every point that had worried Sir John May: the scientific evidence, the failure to disclose material and the reasoning of the judge in the original trial. It spent a great deal of time vindicating Lord Justice Donaldson over a point on which Sir John had criticised him. In doing so, it seems to have wholly missed the true point.

Clearly the court sees itself as

upholding the proper solemnity of the law, and one can understand the need for this up to a point. But paradoxically, yesterday's judgment may well have the effect of putting paid to the role of the court of appeal in investigating alleged miscarriages of justice.

The court of appeal has no investigative powers of its own. But for Sir John May's enquiry, it would have had nothing to go on but the original trial and appeal hearing. The Home Secretary would never have referred the case to it. The logic must be that a new type of court altogether should be devised to make good these deficiencies. For example, important facts were inadmissible. The improbability of the Maguire household ever having done what the prosecution in the original case had said was done, and which the jury of the day accepted, was

not mentioned yesterday. Nor was the fact that the police who went to the Maguire house in the first place did so on the basis of a confession now wholly discredited in law.

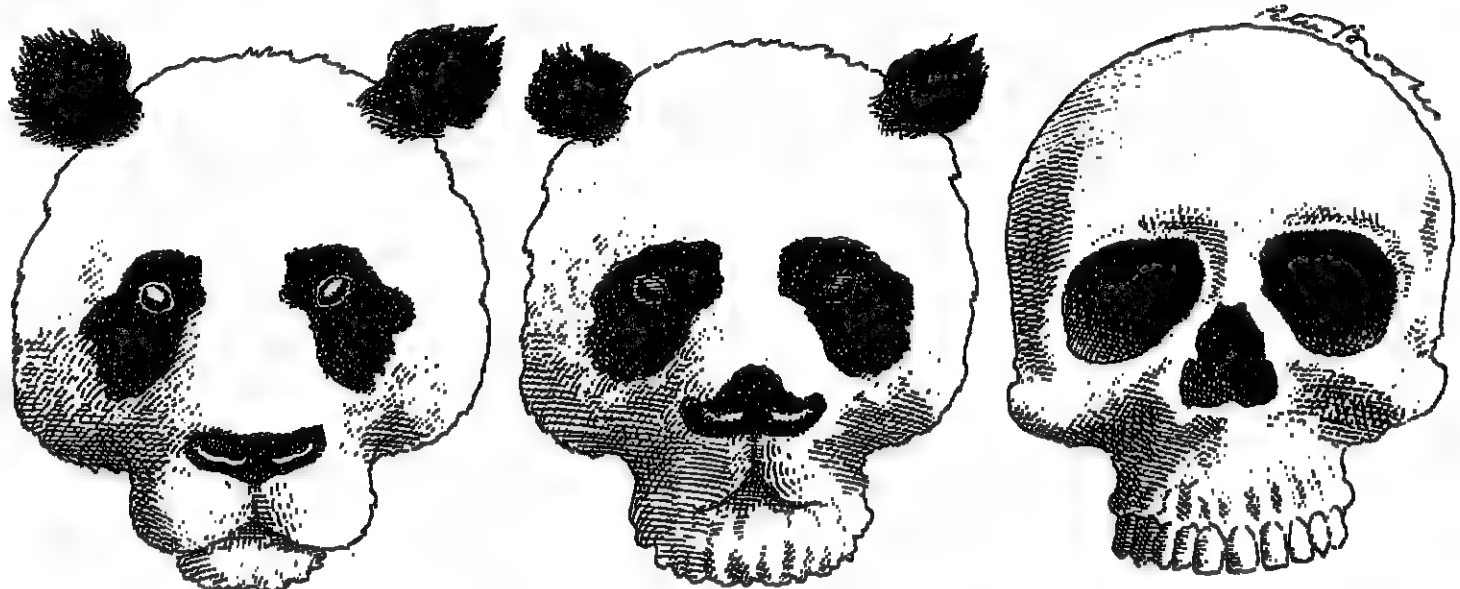
Above all, the demeanour of those who continue to assert their innocence should be taken into account. No one who has got to know the Maguire family over the past years - and this includes a cardinal archbishop, two Home Secretaries and two Law Lords - could possibly think there was truth in the charge against them.

What the constitution of such a court would be, and what powers it should have are matters which will be considered by Lord Runciman's commission, but it will have to be a court in which someone like Ann Maguire can be heard. Yesterday's judges never heard her at all. But as she said outside: "It's they who are being judged now."

Robert Kee is the author of *Trial and Error on the Guildford Four and Maguire cases*.

## Bamboozled into surrender

Hong Kong can look forward only to Chinese torture and tyranny after 1997, writes Bernard Levin



the very idea of justice is so great that even the most repressive and criminal systems - say Stalin's Soviet Union, or China or Cuba - think it necessary to build an entire counterfeit structure of laws and judges, though the citizens are not in the least deceived, particularly those who suffer from the legal illegitimacy.

Well, the Chinese leaders naturally want a politically corrupt legal system, and they want it, obviously, in advance. Britain has already abandoned the Privy Council as the final court of appeal for Hong Kong; it is necessary to have such a court in the colony, but the Chinese negotiators have been demanding the right to appoint judges before 1997. When I last wrote about this, no decision had been made. None has yet, but Britain will shortly, with a wink or a nod (or conceivably both) give in.

And why not? After all, our policy is that since Hong Kong is going to be given to China in 1997 come what may, and that thereafter the Chinese rulers can and will do anything they wish with it, there is now no point in doing anything in the way of resisting China's demands, however monstrous.

Take, for instance, the Bill of Rights that Hong Kong now has. It is a wretched, feeble thing; no wonder Martin Lee, who has long been among the most vigorous defenders of Hong Kong and the state's waste, rather than what justice might dictate. The power of

knows what will become of him if he is still in the colony when the Chinese take over, said plainly that "The basic human right to elect our own government is still denied the people of Hong Kong". But it is not the sham of the Bill of Rights (only government bodies come within its scope, a number of the most important statutes are exempt from the Bill's authority for a year, and it includes no Human Rights Commission or equivalent) that is so ominous, but the fact that even so skeletal a framework for justice was denounced by the Chinese, who made plain that they would not be bound by it. Worse: they declare that no laws governing Hong Kong will escape scrutiny and - if they do not pass the Chinese tests of docility and subservience - the likelihood of repeal. (This must inevitably include all legislation on rights, going back to the colony's earliest days.)

That is by no means all. Very recently, Catherine Sampson, the *Times* correspondent in Peking revealed (plainly on impeccable evidence) that China has demanded a power of veto over all Hong Kong government borrowing which is outstanding when the 1997 deadline is reached. From then on - indeed, well before the handover - China will control every kind of government project, for who would venture to start anything with such a shadow on it?

On the heels of that, there comes a picture even more vivid. An American campaigner for human rights, Orville Schell, was to address a meeting of the foreign press corps in Peking. The occasion was private, and confined to reporters from other countries; no Chinese citizens would be present. Nevertheless, the meeting was banned; it was to have taken place in the Sheraton Hotel, but the booking was arbitrarily cancelled by the Chinese authorities. Nor did they leave it there: every other possible venue was ordered to refuse the booking. Nor did they leave it there: they threatened the Sheraton's staff with "dramatic retribution". (For good measure they also cancelled a barbecue - an entirely non-political gathering, which would have included no speeches and no intention of overthrowing the government.)

And to what kind of China is Hong Kong going? This was the last paltry lie on the British side of the handover: that by 1997, China will have thrown off its vicious persecution of dissidents, relaxed the rules on what can be said, learned to tolerate a range of opinions, even publicly regretted the massacre in Tiananmen Square.

The citizens of Hong Kong have no reason to believe that they will be treated better than those of China. If they are right, some of the things that await them can be found in a recent Amnesty Inter-

national report on human rights in China. They can expect prison sentences from 10 to 20 years long "sometimes simply for making dissident speeches". They can expect, if they are arrested, to be in prison for anything up to a year or even more before being brought to trial. They can expect no contact with their families if they are in prison; they can, indeed, expect their families to have no knowledge of their whereabouts, or even whether they are alive or dead. And they can expect torture, including:

severe beatings, shocks with electric batons and the use of handcuffs, shackles or ropes in positions intended to inflict pain, as well as deprivation of sleep or food, exposure to cold and being made to adopt exhausting physical postures.

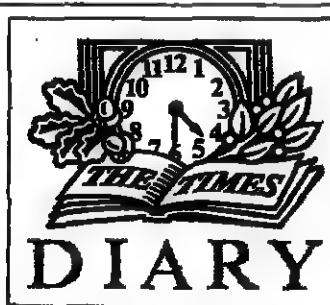
And even before the handover they can expect something like what Li Ching-ming and Lee Bun experienced when they fled, as political refugees, from China to Hong Kong. Lee was heavily pregnant, but the Hong Kong authorities refused her refugee status and imprisoned her; she gave birth in prison, with no great belief that she would ever be allowed out. Finally, afraid for the child's life, she gave in and returned to China, followed by her husband. They were put on trial on wholly false charges, and judicially murdered by a bullet in the back of the head in each case. And their families were made to pay for the bullets.

## You go your way...

Just as the declarations of independence by Slovenia and Croatia mark the break-up of Yugoslavia, Belgrade is preparing to celebrate next week the fiftieth anniversary of the July 1941 uprising by partisans, which led to the creation of the country as a modern federal state. Veterans of Tito's campaign will gather in the capital for a week-long celebration of their defeat of both the Germans and the pro-royalist Chetniks led by Colonel Mihailovic. Comrades are expected to attend from all six of the provinces which were united under Tito's rule, including Slovenia and Croatia. Among those attending will be Sir Fitzroy Maclean, who was dropped into Yugoslavia in 1943 and fought alongside Tito. It was Sir Fitzroy who persuaded Churchill to recognise Tito's fledgling regime.

"The celebration will be very ironic at this particular moment," says Sir Fitzroy, "but I think it's an encouraging sign. There are people who don't want to see the country fall apart. I still hope that the republics may find some way of coming together in a loose confederation and thereby avoid civil war. The Yugoslavs are very good at going to the edge of a precipice and then pulling back."

Sir Fitzroy, who has a villa near Dubrovnik, attributes the likely break-up of the country to changes in the Soviet Union which have deprived the Yugoslavs of the unifying force of a common external threat. "Tito welded the Yugoslavs together in the furnace of war, when all were fighting a common enemy." And what of the future? "The republics are bound to have more independence, but that doesn't stop them coming to sensible arrangements between themselves."



Would it be too fanciful to suggest that the troubles at Lloyd's had their genesis in the move five years ago to Sir Richard Rodgers's controversial £200 million building? Many of the staff seem to think so. When Lloyd's employed Mori to conduct a survey of staff views on the new building, a long catalogue of complaints was registered by disgruntled employees. Many may be casting envious glances at the quiet corridors of the old building across the road, magnificently refurbished earlier this year, where luckier colleagues continue to work.

## Dog's best friend

The lone Japanese tosa in the land has one friend among the nation's legislators now considering the dangerous dogs bill. The nonagenarian Lord Houghton claims to be unique among those now deciding the dog's fate in having spent many a happy moment frolicking with the playful beast. "He's a very affectionate dog and from the moment he met me he wanted to snuggle up," Lord Houghton says. "He looks like an elephant and when he sits down he takes up the whole sofa. But he is very good-natured."

felt moved to offer the Labour peer two words of friendly government advice: "Watch it."

● Romping home in the 4.06 race at the Hove greyhound track yesterday came Barefoot Major. The dog he saw off into second place: Poll Tax.

Dali bread Negotiating with Salvador Dali could be a surreal business, as Peter Owen, who this week celebrates 40 years as an independent publisher, well remembers. About 20 years ago, Owen visited Dali at his Paris hotel to secure the rights of his first novel, *Hidden Faces*. Surrounded by admirers, Dali's negotiating style consisted of smiling beatifically and saying: "Dali loves money." Unsurprisingly in such

circumstances no deal could be struck, and Owen had to make a second visit to Dali's house in Cadaques. "I was shown to a phallic-shaped swimming-pool at the back of the house which Dali had designed. He was sitting there in a djellaba and was accompanied by two topos women," recalls the publisher. The artist proceeded to demand more than Owen had ever paid for a book before, saying: "I am a notary's son, and know these

things." Owen paid up and published the book, later visiting Dali for a third time, to get his signature on some title pages for a limited edition. Dali's manager instructed the publisher to rule some pencilled lines on the pages "to keep his signature neat".

## Rock follies

A poignant example of anti-communist defiance went on display at the Imperial War Museum yesterday when Field Marshal Lord Bramall, the museum's director, unveiled a section of the Berlin wall. The graffiti on the concrete slab, which came from between the Brandenburg Gate and Potsdam Platz, declares boldly: "Change your life!"

The museum has acquired it as a monument to "the follies of man," Lord Bramall says. Those present at its unveiling included Lord Chesham, VC, aged 73, and Odette Hollowes, aged 79, who won the George Cross for her work with the special forces in the second world war. "Such symbols are so important," she said. "They serve as a visible sign of what can go wrong so that we never become complacent."

● Methodists in Bolton for their annual conference this week have spent much time discussing the deadly sins. Earlier this week it was sexual harassment, while today and tomorrow they are due to debate drinking and gambling. But what of the greed and envy of Bolton's criminal fraternity? So many delegates' cars have been stolen, and even more vandalised, that the local paper yesterday ran a headline declaring: "Welcome to Bolton - your car's nicked." Delegates have taken to sticking suitable biblical quotations in their car windows to ward off thieves. But surely the Methodists who thought the local villains would understand "Noli me tangere" was being more than a little optimistic?

July 1st 1991





## BENEATH LABOUR'S VENEER

Both the Conservatives and Labour are divided over the progress of European co-operation. The government must steadily refine its view and resolve its disagreements as each European summit comes and goes, to reach a real crisis next December in Maastricht. But Labour faces no such necessity. Its foreign spokesman, Gerald Kaufman, defers to few politicians in the art of political abuse; to fewer still in the art of political evasion. In vain did the Tories challenge him to come clean on Labour's own policy during yesterday's Commons debate on Europe. In vain did Peter Shore, the veteran anti-European, attack the "ambiguity and silence" of the party leadership. Mr Kaufman's statement of party policy skirted round all the most contentious issues.

Historically the issue has split Labour at least as badly as it has split the Tories. The battle of the 1970s culminated in the unedifying spectacle of a Cabinet agreeing only to differ during the referendum debate. In the 1980s, they could not agree even that; and the most prominent pro-Europeans packed their bags and founded the SDP. Mr Kinnoch himself was an anti until the 1983 debacle persuaded him his party would do better under a moderate pro. That perception is still all that stops the party picking at its old scabs.

Of course, the sight of Mr Heath and Mrs Thatcher swapping arguments does quite enough for Labour without any assistance from the front bench. Mr Kinnoch need only appear statesmanlike and vague.

Two European issues do divide the parties. Labour is particularly exercised by the Community's "democratic deficit". Since the socialists are the largest group in the European parliament, Labour would like it to have more power to control the unelected Brussels Commission. The government goes some way with this, wanting European MPs to be able to summon Commissioners before select committees. Labour would go further, giving the par-

liament powers to initiate legislation. Such a power would, however, inevitably weaken the European Council of Ministers. This is a slippery slope, and at the bottom of which lies federalism; and Labour should, as Mr Shore says, clearly draw a line against that.

A sharper difference is over the Social Charter. Labour would welcome a degree of EC interventionism in labour markets that is anathema to the government. Labour is closer to the continental tradition, both Christian Democrat and Social Democrat, than to British free-market liberalism. The Social Charter largely comprises things — such as limiting working hours and imposing a worker presence in the boardroom — that Labour would like to do anyway. If it can smuggle them into Britain in a Euro-container, evading all blame for jobs lost in consequence, so much the better.

These are important differences, but they are minor compared with the differences within each party. Consider the common ground between the leaderships. The government does not want an independent European central bank. Nor, as Mr Kinnoch made clear in Bonn this week, does Labour. Mr Major will not accept a federal Europe. Nor will Labour. The government is sceptical about a common EC defence policy. Mr Kinnoch dismisses the idea as incredible. If Labour were in office now, its own unity would demand a handling of European negotiations little different from the government's.

Tory divisions about Europe are deep and damaging to the party's electoral prospects. But were it not for Mr Heath and Mrs Thatcher, the country would simply not be having a debate about Europe. The future of Britain's sovereignty would be settled in the corridors of the chancelleries. The problems that this gives Mr Major today will be echoed for Labour if ever Mr Kinnoch takes his place. The country might be more impressed by his credentials for high office if he blew away the fog of words with which his party disguises this fact.

## JUSTICE FLAWED BY SCIENCE

Scientific evidence is difficult for judges, counsel and above all lay juries to understand. Out of their depth, they are likely to rely on an expert witness's authority rather than on the detail of what he or she says. The outcome of yesterday's appeal by the Maguire Seven can only further undermine confidence in the use of science in pursuit of justice. In clearing the seven, the three appeal court judges flatly contradicted one of the main conclusions of Sir John May's official enquiry into this case. Sir John was severely critical of some of the scientific work; the appeal court found little fault with it. What on earth would a jury make of that?

The prosecution case against the seven in 1976 rested upon positive results from tests performed by forensic science experts. The tests seemed to show that the swab samples from the seven bore traces of nitroglycerine. The only reason that samples were taken from these people in the first place was that Mrs Anne Maguire had been mentioned to the police in the course of the Guildford Four enquiries as the source of the explosives. The seven were those who happened to be in her house when the police closed in following the tip-off.

The Guildford Four having now been cleared of anything to do with the Guildford bombings, it follows that the Maguire Seven must be innocent too — innocent by association, so to speak. Fortunately that deduction was as much in the minds of the prosecution as it was in the minds of the defence. Yesterday's appeal was — quite properly — prejudiced in the seven's favour. Otherwise, the verdict could have been quite different.

The Maguire Seven, one of whom died in prison but was posthumously represented yesterday, were never credibly members of any IRA gang. The "intuition of innocence" was universally felt by those who had dealings with them. Here were seven people whom "everybody knows" did not commit

the acts for which they were sentenced. Yet against them stood strong scientific evidence. The appeal court judgment left much of that evidence intact.

The cases of the seven and the Guildford and Birmingham miscarriages of justice led the government to establish the royal commission on the criminal justice system, to which Sir John May belongs. But after yesterday's matters cannot be left confused for the two years or more the commission is expected to sit. The commission should produce an urgent interim report specifically on the handling of scientific evidence.

Such authorities as Lord Scarman and Sir Frederick Lawton, the retired appeal court judge, believe forensic science work should be taken out of the hands of the prosecution and supervised by the court. At present while the prosecution has all the resources of the government forensic science service behind it with as much state-of-the-art technology as it needs, the defence can only hire such independent expertise as it can afford or persuade the legal aid system to pay for. Scientists for the defence must shadow the work of government scientists as best they can, even sometimes, as in the Maguire case, without samples on which to do their own independent tests.

It is no surprise, therefore, that defence lawyers are often wary of a direct technical challenge to prosecution scientific evidence. From the jury box, one of the witnesses is an unknown quantity paid to say what he is saying, the other is from a prestigious government laboratory. The British adversarial system of justice is here shown at its weakest, and the grievous miscarriage of justice in the Maguire case was a consequence. The weakness can be repaired by the measure Lord Scarman recommends. If the royal commission cannot put the matter at the top of its agenda, the government should not wait for it.

## OPIUM OF THE SEMINAR

Ideology conservationists will be distressed by the latest news from Zimbabwe, hitherto a breeding ground for a once common but now endangered species: marxism. Last weekend the central committee of President Mugabe's ruling Zanu (PF) party decided to remove all mention of "marxism-leninism" from the party constitution. Having been hunted to extinction across most of its former habitat in central and eastern Europe over the past two years, marxism is facing a similar blight in its adoptive homes of Africa, Asia and Latin America. The day is not far off when this finely-plumed species will survive only in captivity — in the American or European campus seminar.

Until 1989, marxism was by far the most successful of the many modern mutations of religion. Its origins in the occidental tradition of Judeo-Christian eschatology are well documented. But the active ingredient was an esoteric movement started in the 1820s by a professor at the University of Berlin, Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel.

Ever since Hegel, the campus has succeeded in preserving cherished ideologies long after their unviability in the predatory world outside is apparent. Hegel claimed that history had attained its ultimate stage of evolution in the aftermath of the Napoleonic wars. His students went forth and multiplied. When a bemused world woke up after the revolutions of 1989 to find the American political scientist, Dr Francis Fukuyama, interpreting the demise of marxism as "the end of history", it might have recalled Karl Marx and Friedrich

Engels. Those two visionaries supplied their key to the revolutions of 1848: "The history of all hitherto existing society is the history of class struggle."

Marx and Engels hitched their chariot to the upheavals of 1848. Marxism then became an alibi for the failure of the revolutions; the real enemy should not have been authoritarian monarchies, but capitalism. Yet Marx's critique of the new industrial societies contained the seeds of the totalitarian systems which Lenin and other modern revolutionaries created. As soon as marxian socialism was imposed upon the rural social structures of the ramshackle Russian Empire, its effect was to inhibit their evolution. This lesson was not lost on societies to the west.

There the academic world, above all, kept alive the flame. They flooded the former colonies of the western empires with graduates who felt every proper country should have an all-embracing ideology. The result was uniformly disastrous. From Mao to Castro, from Mengistu to Mugabe, marxism and its African and Asian derivatives were at best hindrances to prosperity, at worst pretexts for diabolical crimes.

Though marxism has proved capable of many adaptations, it may suffer the glum fate of the panda. The authoritarian intolerance of "political correctness", imported from America and once again permeating academe, is waiting to take over. The grey squirrel may yet drive out the red one. Let Zimbabwe and the rest beware.

## Issues of honour while Gulf fires rage

From Mr Tam Dalyell, MP for Linlithgow (Labour)

Sir, What are our moral obligations? And, what can we British and Americans do? Trustworthy diplomats, trustworthy journalists and trustworthy members of medical teams all tell us that a continuing flow of foreign nationals are being deported by the government of Kuwait and dumped in Iraq. De facto, they are stateless persons, at the mercy of Saddam Hussein.

Are the wishes of those who risked their lives to liberate Kuwait now of no account? Are we simply impotent? Is the Fourth Geneva Convention, which prohibits forced repatriation of "protected" civilians who have reason to fear persecution on account of their political or religious beliefs, to be ignored?

The Westminster front benches, who so blandly embarked on war and opened Pandora's Box, have an obligation to address themselves to the behaviour of those who have returned to power in Kuwait.

As the oil fires burn away, the polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons create the conditions for cancer, and thousands of hapless men, women and children are thrown out, are we simply to proceed on our summer recess, as if we had no responsibility?

Yours etc,  
TAM DALYELL,  
House of Commons,  
June 24.

From Mr Bruce Reed  
Sir, Criticisms of the military parades in Glasgow and the City of London after the Gulf war have generally focused on the cost and inappropriateness of celebrating a victory when the aftermath of war leaves so many questions unanswered.

Another dimension of war seems to be overlooked, a dimension which is independent of a successful outcome. Those men and women who were sent to the Gulf represented their country even though they were under the orders of the government of the day. As the weeks

went by, they increasingly carried the hopes of the majority of the British people for a speedy conclusion to the conflict.

When soldiers return from battle it is vital for their morale and for the social health of the nation that their representative function is acknowledged. The example of the United States after the Vietnam war is salutary.

American citizens had such negative feelings that they shunned the homecoming troops. A consequence was the widespread mental breakdown of soldiers who were carrying the depression of the nation. The feelings of guilt which followed could not be expunged; the slit trench of the national memorial in Washington was inadequate to swallow it up.

British troops came home with morale high. They now need us, their fellow citizens, to acknowledge publicly that they represented us and to take back into ourselves the anxiety and hopes we entrusted to them on our behalf.

That, I suggest, is the basic significance of the parades. What happens subsequently is quite another matter. Our duty is to pay respect to those whose duty was to be prepared to die for their country, and enable the families of those who died to grieve with honour.

Yours sincerely,  
BRUCE REED  
(Executive Chairman),  
The Grubb Institute,  
Cloudestrey Street, N1,  
June 25.

From His Honour Judge Wild  
Sir, Would it be too unrealistic to suggest that the Kuwaiti family which proposes a hotel at 94 Piccadilly to replace the Naval and Military Club, which has been there since 1865 (report, June 26), might make a gesture to the club in recognition of the recent efforts on behalf of its country?

Yours etc,  
DAVID WILD,  
The Crown Court, Leicester,  
June 26.

## Soldiers' compensation

From Mr John Browne, MP for Winchester (Conservative)

Sir, The prime minister appears to be ruling out ex gratia payments to the three Grenadiers injured on a training exercise in Canada in 1989 (report, June 27, 26, letter, June 26). Instead he actually challenges these mutilated Grenadiers to prove legal negligence by the Ministry of Defence, itself protected by wall of secrecy. Under normal circumstances this would be a formidable mental, physical and financial challenge for any man. Under the strange and horrific conditions of this case it is a gigantic task.

Ministers have assured the House that no one was to blame for the accident. This assurance is based upon the findings of the board of enquiry. But the full report of that enquiry remains "restricted" and unavailable, even to the legal representatives of the Grenadiers. Without this report how can a case of negligence even be researched fully, let alone proved?

The prime minister is a fair-minded man. He may be interested to know that the full report of the

enquiry shows clearly that no evidence whatsoever was taken either to ascertain whether correct briefings were given to the Grenadiers or most importantly why an unexploded 76mm anti-armour shell had lain unreported outside a designated impact area for some five years.

Unlike artillery shells, that are usually fired in clusters at targets out of sight of the guns, anti-tank rounds are fired in direct line of sight and, on training at least, as single shots.

This blind round should have been relatively easily spotted, recorded and reported as a blind. Perhaps the fact that it was not fired into a designated impact area could have proved embarrassing to those concerned. As such, it must have been very tempting not to record or report it.

Whatever the true story, common sense dictates that someone must have been to blame. Would it not be best either to reopen the enquiry on a public basis or, better still, to show some genuine compassion and pay the compensation?

Yours faithfully,  
JOHN BROWNE,  
House of Commons,  
June 26.

## Drug patent protection

From the Director of the Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry

Sir, On June 12 the House of Commons European Standing Committee B voted for a motion that urged the government to support in full a proposed EC regulation on patent term restoration for medicinal products.

The Department of Trade and Industry had already indicated to Parliament on April 15 that it would seek to dilute the EC plan, which aims to give innovating pharmaceutical companies 16 years of effective patent protection for new products with a maximum restoration period of ten years. The DTI view was that the 16 years should be reduced to 13 and that the maximum restoration should be restricted to only five years.

It now appears that the govern-

ment may seek to overturn the committee's decision on the floor of the House of Commons, either by using its whipped majority or by a procedural device that effectively would allow it to ignore the committee's vote without further debate.

Quite apart from the constitutional issue involved, nearly 140 back-bench MPs, including more than 80 Conservatives, have in recent months signed at least one of three early-day motions urging the government to accept the EC proposal in full. If the DTI were to ignore the views of the standing committee, and such a large number of members of Parliament, it would surely stand accused of a cavalier disregard for the principles of parliamentary democracy.

Yours faithfully,  
JOHN GRIFFIN, Director,  
The Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry,  
12 Whitehall, SW1.

## Buildings record

From Mr Cecil Farthing

Sir, You report (June 14) that Lady Blatch has taken over responsibility for heritage matters. May I suggest that one of her first duties should be to scotch the propositious proposal that the National Buildings Record be moved from central London to Swindon.

For nearly half a century the NBR's vast collection of millions of photographs and negatives illustrating the greatest to the smallest buildings of our heritage has been

a widespread perception that the Uruguay Round poses an unprecedented threat to the developing world's political and economic sovereignty and to the welfare of its inhabitants.

A cursory examination of the US-EC agricultural trade deal now being negotiated explains why. Under the new regime favoured by the "farm superpowers", developing countries will be required to remove restrictions on food imports and dismantle domestic price-support measures. This will have the effect of exposing fragile food systems to competition from heavily subsidised US and EC

## Cold, wet, but a little consolation

From Mr Donald Brooks

Sir, Mr Brian Taylor ("Summer not icumen in", June 24) asks for "historical, literary or even anecdotal" comfort for the weather we are enduring. On this midsummer's day he may take comfort from *A Midsummer Night's Dream*. There were foul summers in 1595 and 1596; the summer of 1594 was saved by a fine August, I understand.

"Titania speaks of 'contagious fogs', 'peeling rivers' flooding green corn rotting fields drowning and the local sports field 'filled with mud'. All this, she tells us, 'since the middle summer's spring'."

However, most of the action which follows would suggest that the nights get warmer and the grass drier.

Yours faithfully,  
DONALD BROOKS,  
2 The Avenue,  
Petersfield,  
Hampshire,  
June 24.

From Mrs G. W. M. Powell  
Sir, In *Thyrsis*, Matthew Arnold endeavours to discourage the fed-up and faint-hearted cuckoo from fleeing our shores in June:

Too quick despairer, wherefore wilt thou go?  
Soon will the high Midsummer pumps come on,  
Soon will the musk carnations break and swell,  
Soon shall we have gold-dusted snapdragons,  
Sweet-William with his homely cottage-smell  
And stocks in fragrant bloom,  
And roses that down the alleys shiver afar,  
And open, jasmine-muffled lattices,  
And groups under the dreaming garden-trees,  
And the full moon, and the white evening-star.

I hope that Mr Taylor will take comfort.

I am, yours faithfully,  
GERTRUDE W. M. POWELL,  
25 Staunton Road,  
Coleford, Gloucestershire,  
June 24.

From Mr Roger Ely

Sir, On June 18, 1875, in Oxfordshire, John Ruskin wrote in his diary: "Grey all day, no sunshine, except for a quarter of an hour on the roses, leaving Thame. All wet with rain they were and infinitely lovely."

On August 20 of the same year, at Lake Coniston, he observed: "This morning, intensely beautiful, pure blue seen through openings in quiet cloud and lake calm; but the clouds not quite right — lumpy and

too thick... Fairly fine with sweet air."

Yours faithfully,  
R. ELY,  
32 Butcher Close,  
Staplehurst, Tonbridge, Kent.

From Mr Gordon Griffiths

Sir, After a lifetime on this planet I have come to accept the vagaries of our British weather, even including our typical awful summers.

What I cannot accept is having pseudo-scientific rubbish about global warming shoved down my throat daily in the media. Can your readers suggest a suitable punishment to be inflicted on the propagators of this nonsense?

Yours faithfully,  
G. GRIFFITHS,  
63 Broxbourne Road,  
Oxford, Kent.

From Mr Edward Lowbury

Sir, It may comfort Mr Taylor to recall that summer starts on June 21 and that midsummer day falls on June 24; this gives our summer a span of seven days. As Pope wrote in a "ninth beatitude" to his friend, Fortescue, "Blessed is the man who expects nothing, for he shall never be disappointed."

Yours faithfully,  
EDWARD LOWBURY,  
79 Vernon Road,  
Edgbaston, Birmingham 16.

From Dr Ian Wilson

Sir, Nice weather for ducks? Unfortunately the heavy rainfall has led to the postponement of our village school's duck race (plastic ducks in a stream).

Yours faithfully,  
IAN WILSON,  
Withelgoose Farmhouse,  
Withel, Bodmin, Cornwall.

From Dr J. P. Halsey

Sir, Consolation can be found in Genesis 8,22: "As long as the earth endures, seedtime and harvest, cold and heat, summer and winter, day and night will never cease".

Yours faithfully,  
JOHN P. HALSEY,  
Graythwaite, Over Kellet,  
Carnforth, Lancashire.

From Mr Stephen W. Allen

Sir, It clearly must be summer since I hear this morning that the French air traffic controllers are now on strike.

Yours sincerely,  
S. W. ALLEN,  
34 Dudley Street,  
Sedgley, Dudley, West Midlands,  
June 24.

## The truth about Hess

From Lord James Douglas-Hamilton, MP for Edinburgh West (Conservative)

Sir, The allegations in the KGB files that the British Secret Service invited Hess are not borne out by any facts. His appearance in Scotland came as a surprise to everybody. Winston Churchill, in his *History of the Second World War*, wrote:

"The Duke was a personal friend of mine, and was commanding a fighter sector in the east of Scotland, but I could not think of any business he might have with me which could not wait till the morning."

I note that Mr John Costello (June 18) refers to the suggestion of Chips Channon, written in 1941, that the Duke of Hamilton had lunched with Rudolf Hess at the 1936 Olympic Games. In fact it was the International Olympic Committee which lunched with Hess.

In a letter to me dated August 23, 1980, Hess's son, Wolf Rüdiger, stated: "My mother told me that indeed my father and mine did not meet during the Olympic Games. They did according to the remembrance of my mother also not meet at any other occasion before May 1941 in Scotland."

## Sweden and EC

From Mr Simon Brocklebank-Fowler

Sir, With other Conservatives, I shall welcome Sweden's imminent application to join the European Community (report, June 15).

However, the response to be made by the EC need not long preoccupy the bureaucrats; either Sweden must surrender its neutrality and join a fast-track 12 (Ireland always accepted), or it should be considered, in due course, alongside the rival claims of other formerly socialist and currently friendly neutral states, such as those of eastern Europe.

Any other reply would doubtless offend Swedish logic as much as it would British fair play and the obligations of the Community to treat equally with potential new members.

Yours faithfully,  
S. BROCKLEBANK-FOWLER,  
Flat 1,  
146 Tachbrook Street, SW1.

## Valued engineers

From Mr Donald B. Butcher

Sir, Am I the only engineer fearing lest more of my colleagues write to you about the status said to be afforded engineers in the USSR? Professionals are understandably always hungry for status. But they do need to choose their models with care.

Mr Corcoran (June 17) attributed "power and importance" to Russian engineers. Lord Erroll (June 20) supports this point by noting the greeting ("We meet again as fellow engineers") afforded him on shaking hands with two past Soviet leaders, Kossygin and Khrushchev, in 1966 and 1963. He then equates the status of Old Etonians in the UK with that of engineers in the Soviet Union. Will we for ever put "status" in front of results?

Yours etc,  
DONALD BUTCHER,  
12 Burgh Heath Road,  
Epsom, Surrey.

## Face to face

From Mr David Simons

Sir, One doesn't need a "view-phone" in order to see the face at the other end of the telephone line (Mr Preston's letter, June 20). When I was a dental surgeon my receptionists were taught as their first lesson always to smile when using the phone. As well as seeing their smile on their visits, my anxious patients (approximately 98 per cent of the total) could actually feel it when they phoned in to make appointments.

Yours faithfully,  
DAVID SIMONS,  
The Old Mill, Calver Road,  
Baslow, Derbyshire,  
June 20.





## COURT CIRCULAR

**BUCKINGHAM PALACE**  
June 26: Mr John Guy was received in audience by The Queen upon his appointment as British High Commissioner to the Independent State of Papua New Guinea.

Mrs Guy was also received by Her Majesty.  
Mr Anthony Reeve was received in audience by The Queen and kissed hands upon his appointment as Her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Cape Town.

The Queen held a Council at 12.30pm.  
There were present: The Right Hon John MacGregor MP (Lord President), the Right Hon Tom King MP (Secretary of State for Defence), the Right Hon Michael Howard MP (Secretary of State for Employment) and the Right Hon Antony Newton MP (Secretary of State for Social Security).

The Lord Hesketh, the Hon Archibald Hamilton MP and Sir Paul Dean MP were sworn in members of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.  
Mr Geoffrey de Deney was in attendance as Clerk of the Council.

The Right Hon John MacGregor MP had an audience of Her Majesty before the Council.  
Sir David Wilson (Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Hong Kong) was received in audience by The Queen.

The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh, this evening attended a Reception at the Royal Albert Hall to mark the Bicentenary of Ordnance Survey.

Having been received at Westminster Pier by Sir Brian Kellert (Chairman, Port of London Authority), Her Majesty and His Royal Highness embarked in the Port of London Authority Barge "Royal Nore" and proceeded to Tower Pier.

The Queen's Bargemaster and Watermen were on duty.  
The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh were received at Tower Pier by the Mayor of Tower Hamlets (Councillor Barry Blamford) and at the Tower of London by Field Marshal Sir John Stuart (Commander of the Tower), Major-General Christopher Tyler (Governor) and Mr Peter McMaster (Director-General, Ordnance Survey).

The Countess of Arlisa, Sir Kenneth Scott and Wing Commander David Walker RAF were in attendance.

The Duke of Edinburgh, Patron of the Outward Bound Trust, visited Aberdey today. Brigadier Clive Robertson was in attendance.

**BUCKINGHAM PALACE**  
June 26: The Duke and Duchess of York this evening attended a dinner at the Residence of the Spanish Ambassador, 24 Belgrave Square, London SW1.

Mrs John Floyd and Captain Neil Blair RN were in attendance.

**BUCKINGHAM PALACE**  
June 26: The Princess Royal this morning opened the North of Scotland Milk Marketing Board Dairy Complex at Balmacheth Industrial Estate, Forres Road, Nairn and was received by Her

Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Nairnshire (the Earl of Leven and Melville).

Her Royal Highness subsequently visited the Highland Wildlife Park, Kingussie and was received by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Inverness (Lieutenant-Commander Lachlan Mackintosh of Mackintosh).

Afterwards The Princess Royal visited Highland Smoked Salmon Limited, Blair Mhor Industrial Estate, Caol and Marine Harvest Limited, Highland Industrial Estate, Caol and was received by Mr Donald Cameron, Younger of Lochiel (Deputy Lieutenant of Inverness).

Her Royal Highness, President, Save the Children Fund, then visited the Save the Children Fund Shop, 5 Cameron Square, Fort William.

Mrs Andrew Felden was in attendance.  
**KENSINGTON PALACE**  
June 26: The Prince of Wales, Chancellor, University of Wales, received the Lord Scarman (Chairman), Mr John Thompson (Vice-Chairman), and Mr Charles Knevin.

The Prince of Wales received Mr Richard MacCormac (President-elect, Royal Institute of British Architects).

The Princess of Wales opened the Walsall District General Hospital at Most Road, Walsall, West Midlands.

Subsequently Her Royal Highness, Patron, British Sports Association for the Disabled, visited the Wilson Stuart School at Perry Common Road, Edlington, Birmingham.

Next The Princess of Wales visited the Land Rover plant at Lode Lane, Solihull.

Her Royal Highness was received by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for West Midlands (the Earl of Aylesford).

**KENSINGTON PALACE**  
June 26: The Prince and Princess of Snowdon, today visited Royal Air Force Leeming, North Yorkshire.

Lady Aird and Air Commodore The Hon Timothy Ewart were in attendance.

**KENSINGTON PALACE**  
June 26: The Duke of Gloucester, Grand Prior, the Order of St John, this evening was present at a reception at Royal Air Force Northolt to mark the conclusion of the charity flight in aid of the "Over to you John" Appeal.

Major Nicholas Barne was in attendance.

**YORK HOUSE**  
**ST JAMES'S PALACE**  
June 26: The Duke of Kent, President of the All England Lawn Tennis and Croquet Club, this afternoon attended the Lawn Tennis Championships, Wimbledon, London SW19.

Captain the Hon. Christopher Knollys was in attendance.

The Duchess of Kent, Patron, this afternoon attended the Cancer Relief Macmillan Fund's Annual General Meeting at Kensington Town Hall, London W8.

Commander Roger Walker RN was in attendance.

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## OBITUARIES

## COLIN ATKINSON

Colin Atkinson, former head of Millfield School and president of Somerset Cricket Club, died in Glastonbury from cancer on June 24 aged 59. He was born in North Yorkshire on July 23, 1931.

COLIN Atkinson was a man of many talents, a successful academic, sportsman and businessman, who guided Millfield into the economic security it now enjoys. At the moment he became ill, he was setting off to answer new challenges as chairman of HTV and in the world of cricket administration. He had earlier captained Somerset.

Colin Ronald Michael Atkinson was educated at Hummersknot School, Darlington, and Durham University. Owing to the bovine tuberculosis he got at the age of four, he was in and out of a sanatorium for virtually a decade. During this period he missed much school, was very behind, and was virtually unable to play games. It may have been because of this that he always wanted to be able to offer to children at Millfield the chance to develop excellence, however late in their school years.

After Durham University he also attended Loughborough College and Queens' University of Belfast. He served in Kenya with the Northumbrian Fusiliers during the Mau Mau troubles, followed by a tour of duty in Northern Ireland. He started his teaching career at the Friends' School at Great Ayrton from 1956 to 1958, to be near his home and girlfriend Shirley, who became his wife. To gain further teaching experience, he moved to a state school, Houghton School, Darlington, for two years before cricket brought him to Somerset, and Jack Meyer employed him on the Millfield staff in 1960. Initially, he joined for two

years, but he became so involved and enjoyed house parenting so much that he stayed. He was appointed acting head in 1969, and was confirmed as head in 1970, a post he held until 1986, when he became principal of Millfield Schools. This he remained until he retired last year.

While he was at Millfield, he masterminded the consolidation of Millfield's early growth, and he was very proud of the quality of the buildings and the beauty of the campus. However important he considered the campus, he had no doubt that the most important ingredient in any school was the quality of the staff. He gained the respect and loyalty of his staff after

troubled times when he took over, and Millfield had a very stable common room as a result. He worked ceaselessly to improve the school's financial position, and it was the combination of his talents as schoolmaster and businessman that made Millfield one of the outstanding and best known schools in the country during his headship. He was appointed CBE in 1989 for his services to education.

He was not a man to shirk a challenge, and he was well known for enjoying a heated discussion with a member of staff, but he never bore grudges. However, he would not suffer fools or low standards in any aspect of schoolmastering.

An all-round cricketer of no

great natural ability but unmistakable determination, Atkinson captained Somerset from 1965 to 1967. His strongest suit was as a leg-spinner (he took 192 first-class wickets at 31.26 apiece), though he was a good enough batsman to have a top score of 97 and to make 3,796 runs with an average of 19.08. He led Somerset to third place in the county championship in 1966 and to the final of the Gillette Cup in 1967 when they were beaten by Kent. Atkinson had played previously for Durham, and once, in 1959, for the representative Minor Counties side.

With his liking and aptitude for administration, he graduated to the chairmanship of Somerset, his term coinciding with the dispute which led to the departure from the county of Ian Botham and the two famous West Indians, Vivian Richards and Joel Garner. He was made president of Somerset in 1976, a post he held at the time of his death. But for his illness, it is likely that he would also have become chairman of the Test and County Cricket Board when the job changed hands last year.

As it was, he served at different times as chairman of the TCCB Discipline Committee and then of its Marketing Committee. He made it his business to stand down from the chair of the Discipline Committee when Botham, one of his Somerset charges, was making one of his not infrequent appearances. Last winter the new pavilion on the county ground at Taunton was named after Colin Atkinson. He represented his county at five different sports and made his name as a hockey player and coach.

He was a private man, very loyal to his friends, and close to his family. He leaves a widow, Shirley, and their two sons and a daughter.



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**DAVID HAUGHTON**  
David Haughton, painter, draftsman and etcher, has died aged 66. He was born in London on August 28, 1924.

PAINTERS have been going to work in West Cornwall, in Newlyn and St Ives, since the 1880s; many took as motifs for their art the harbours, sea, boats, people, landscape and the sky. David Haughton, uniquely, made the subject of his work for more than 30 years the old tin mining village of St Just in Penwith, about six miles from Land's End.

Haughton spent much of his early life in India where his father worked as a civil engineer. He was educated at St Lawrence College, Ramsgate, followed by a period at the Slade School of Art in the mid-1940s. Shortly after leaving the Slade he moved to St Ives in Cornwall in 1947 at the suggestion of Bryan Wynter, and found a cottage at Nancledra, a few miles from the town.

Haughton arrived in St Ives at a particularly good moment. Nicholson, Gabor and Hepworth had arrived there at the beginning of the war in 1939 and encouraged the few adventurous young artists. More came after 1945, among them Bryan Wynter and John Wells, together with Peter Lanyon. In 1946 these two and others founded the Crypt Group, so called as they exhibited in the deconsecrated

Mariners' Chapel, headquarters of the more traditional St Ives Society of Artists. The group staged three exhibitions, the last in 1948 in which Haughton took part. He became a founder member of the Penwith Society of Arts.

In 1961 Haughton wrote: "The turning point in my life occurred when I first discovered the town of St Just." The place had prospered in the last century but was now in a depressed area; the rows of miners' cottages remained, the gardens separated by dry stone walls. The place has an austere look, surrounded by moors and within sight of the Atlantic and dominated by a huge Westleyan chapel. St Just was to obsess Haughton as a subject of his art. He depicted the houses, gardens and their brambles but never the people. His linear style matched the subject perfectly.

In 1950 Haughton left Cornwall to live in London where he was invited to teach at the Central School of Arts and Crafts. A dedicated teacher he

remained at the Central for more than 30 years, much loved by his students whom he took to St Just once or sometimes twice a year to paint.

In 1979 he showed work from 1948 to 1979 at the Newlyn Gallery (also shown in Exeter, Cirencester and Sheffield). Tragically, shortly after the return of the work to the artist, 90 per cent was destroyed by a fire in his studio. The following year David Haughton had a stroke but after a slow recovery resumed painting.

Haughton's work is represented in the collection of the Arts Council, the Victoria & Albert Museum, the Metropolitan Museum New York and the Municipal Galleries of Reading, Manchester, Derby, Swansea and Sheffield. Had it not been for the disastrous studio fire he would almost certainly have been represented in other public collections.

He leaves a daughter, Frances.

**BIRTHDAYS**  
Mr Michael Allison, MP, 65; the Right Rev Leonard Ashton, former Bishop of Cyprus and the Gulf, 76; Mr Tommy Cannon, comedian, 53; Mrs Beth Chant, horticulturist, the Marquess of Cholmondeley, 51; Mr Alan Coren, writer and broadcaster, 53; Miss Brenda Cowdery, former general secretary, Girls' Friendly Society, 66; Mr R.L. Gutherie, Chief Charity Commissioner, 54; Vice-Admiral Sir Roy Halliday, 68; Mr Rupert Hambro, banker, 48; Mr Ron Hayward, former general secretary, Labour Party, 74; Lord Hope, 53; Mr Bruce Johnston, singer, 47; Mr Ian Lang, MP, 51; Mr Bruce McGowan, former headmaster of Haberdashers' Aske's School, 67; Lieutenant-Commander Lachlan Mackintosh of Mackintosh, Lord Lieutenant of Lochaber, Inverness, Badenoch and Strathspey, 63; Lady Rachel Pepsys, Lady in Waiting to Princess Marina, 86; Professor Thurstan Shaw, archaeologist, 77; the Very Rev A.C. Warren, Provost of Leicester, 59; Mr William Wilson, chief constable, Central Scotland, 48; Mr Hugh Wood, composer, 59.

**Reception**  
Lord Mayor of Westminster The Lord Mayor of Westminster and Sir Leslie Porter held a reception at the Banqueting House, Whitehall, yesterday after Mrs Margaret Thatcher, MP, OM, accompanied by Sir Denis Thatcher, had been presented with the freedom of the city.

**University news**  
Liverpool Honorary degrees are to be conferred on the following in July: Professor Sir Peter Hirsch (Doctor of Engineering), Mrs Nora McCulligan (Master of Science), Mr Brian Redhead (Doctor of Letters), Mr Arthur Rimmer (Master of Engineering), Baroness Warnock (Doctor of Laws).

Flying from Belize City to Mexico City involves transit through either Miami or San Salvador, while Belize and its neighbour Guatemala have

lacked direct air contact for many years because of the latter's territorial claims.

One of the most spectacular Mayan sites, Copan, lies just across the Guatemalan frontier in Honduras, but the rapacity of the border officials and the state of the dirt road, make flying in from Guatemala City often a preferable, though expensive, alternative.

The Mundo Maya plan is designed to create "one entity without borders", says its originators. The Mexican resort of Cancun, at the northeast corner of the Yucatan peninsula, will serve as the gateway, according to promoters of the project. Cancun was badly hit by Hurricane Hugo in 1989, and is struggling to regain its status.

The project aims to spread the tourists, and their dollars, more evenly across the five participating nations: at present, eight of the 106 archaeological sites open to the public receive 85 per cent of the tourists, and at places like Tulum, the 600-year-old Mayan city on the coast south of Cancun, more than a million visitors a year are causing significant erosion of the ruins.

The EC money is being used to develop marketing studies, create promotional materials, train personnel, and provide support for some archaeological projects. Mexico is also providing technical assistance and tourism development

**Kingsmead School**  
The Governors of Kingsmead School, Haylake are pleased to announce the appointment of Headmaster of the School, Mr Brady is currently Headmaster of Woodstock School, North India, and will be taking up the appointment in January, 1992.

## RODNEY SEARIGHT

Rodney Searight, art collector and former oil company executive, died on May 28 aged 81. He was born on September 8, 1909.

THE remarkable art collection put together by Rodney Searight consists of 6,000 works by more than 700 artists and provides a unique portrayal of three centuries of life in the Middle East as seen through the eyes of western visitors. The works record fascinating detail of the antiquities, the landscape, the architecture, the cities, the human and the wild life of the region from the mid-16th century to the early years of this century. Several of the artists, such as Edward Lear and J. F. Lewis, are world famous for their orientalist paintings, but most are less well known and this brings to the collection the unmistakable stamp of the true connoisseur. Nearly every object has a full history attached to it, written by Searight and often several pages long.

Meticulously for the public, Searight started his labours at a time when orientalism had not begun to attract the attention of the wealthy investor, so that he was able to build his vast monument relatively cheaply: the labours were rewarded by the remarkable exhibition of the major part of the collection at the Victoria & Albert Museum in 1990, entitled *The Orient Observed*. It was also exhibited at Leighton House, London in 1971, at the Talbot Rice Centre, Edinburgh, in 1980 and in Norwich's Sainsbury Centre in 1981. The collection was acquired by the V&A in 1985.

Searight's enthusiasm as an art collector grew naturally out of his working life as an executive with the Shell oil company in the Middle East where he spent much of his life. Although he did not seriously begin to put together the collection of art, by which he will chiefly be remembered, until his retirement, his interest in the subject had been with him since his youth and he often attributed his success at spotting undiscovered artists to the fact that before he left for his first tour in Egypt in 1931 he attended life drawing classes at the Chelsea Polytechnic. From then on he was regularly sketching wherever he went and, after handing over his collection to the V&A, he could take comfort and satisfaction from seeing the many sketches by his own hand that continued to hang in the long corridor of his flat in London.

His other great hobby, bird-watching, nearly ended in disaster in 1972 when, returning from a bird-watching holiday in Ethiopia, he was wounded in an attempted hijack by five armed Ethiopians soon after take-off from

Adis Ababa. Searight was portrayed in a London cartoon with a dead hijacker over his knees while peering out of the window at "a lesser spotted eagle" and ended up in an Addis Ababa hospital, full of praise for the Ethiopian pilot who landed the plane safely.

When Rodney Searight joined Shell, which he did straight from Wellington School, the company was looking for men of character and integrity, with rather special qualifications that were not necessarily or primarily academic. There had been an apocryphal request from a Far East company for the urgent replacement of "two left-arm bowlers". Roddy was not one of them (though he did, indeed, find himself on the cricket field at the Gezira Club within two days of his first arrival in Cairo in 1931).

Apart from some early years in the United States (1937-9), his career lay almost entirely in, or in dealing with, the Middle East. He was posted as a very young man to the Shell Company of Egypt, which took him also to Cyprus and Palestine, and to which he returned after active service during the war, to become its general manager during the troubled post-war years.

He left Egypt in the early days of the revolution and was soon concerned with Shell's interests in its two major Middle East partnerships, the Iraq Petroleum Company and Iranian Oil Participants, the latter then beginning operations amidst the uncertainties of post-Moussadeq Iran. He spent two years as chief representative in Baghdad of the

Iraq Petroleum Company before returning to London in 1960 to take charge, shortly afterwards, of Shell's government and public relations, from which he retired in 1966.

Rodney Searight's dedication, his altruism and his scholarship (the last always worn with sincere modesty) is preserved not only in his collection but in the hearts of countless friends and acquaintances.

He married Sibyl in 1937 with whom he had two daughters, Boodie in 1948 and Theresa Clay in 1975 who survives him.

**CANON DAVID RUTTER**  
H. G. M. L. writes:

A facet of David Rutter not mentioned in your perceptive obituary (June 20) was his antiquarian scholarship and special interest in monumental brasses. For over 25 years, at a time of growing popular interest in brass rub-

bing he edited the *Transactions of the Monumental Brass Society* and encouraged and published research which greatly added to the understanding of medieval brasses and their context. He was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in 1970.

The engagement is announced between David, younger son of Mr and Mrs J.W. Lester, of St Leonards-on-Sea, East Sussex, and Rebecca, only daughter of Dr and Mrs R.R. Welsh, of Wiltshire, formerly of Staveley-in-Carmel, Cumbria.

The engagement is announced between Bruce, eldest son of the late Mr Bob McIntosh and of Mrs McIntosh, of Budeigh Salterton, Devon, and Sophie, younger daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs Blair Stewart-Wilson, of Little Venice, London.

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The engagement is announced between Nicholas, only son of Mr and Mrs S.T. Grandage, of Hampstead, and Ambella, eldest daughter of Dr and Mrs P.J. Goodford, of The Old Vicarage, Ascott under Wyckwood, Oxfordshire.

The engagement is announced between Jonathan, elder son of Mr Donald Hewlett, of Whitstable, Kent, and Mrs Diana Sussex, and Jenna, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs Roger Titheridge, of New Malden, Surrey.

The engagement is announced between Martin, son of the late Mr and Mrs Foul Erik Jorgensen, of Copenhagen, Denmark, and Jane, daughter of Mr and Mrs Michael Heelas, of Warborough, Oxfordshire.

The engagement is announced between Mr N.W. Gamble, BA, MEd, as Headmaster of Exeter School to succeed Mr Geoffrey Goodall in September 1992. Mr Gamble is currently Headmaster of King Edward VI School, Aston, Birmingham.

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**CHANNEL 4**

- 1.00 **The Channel Four Daily**
- 1.25 **The Creation of the Universe.** Timothy Ferris takes viewers on a trip through the universe, explaining neutrons, protons and quarks, visiting a giant particle accelerator in America, discovering photons in a television and explaining the Big Bang and Cheez the Cheese.
- 1.05 **The Flea and the Glants.** Harrison Salisbury, former editor of *The New York Times*, looks at how the American state agencies use computers to keep their own people under surveillance.
- 1.00 **The Parliament Programme** presented by Sue Camaron
- 1.25 **Business Daily** with Susannah Simons
- 1.00 **Seaside Street** (r)
- 1.00 **On the March: The Festival** by Adolf Hitler. The weekly Irgali through the archive of the weekly cinema magazine *The March Of Time* today looks at its better attack on Adolf Hitler in 1941/2.



**03 Film: Boomerang (1947, b/w)**  
**● CHOICE:** A priest is shot dead in a small Connecticut town. A young serviceman (Arthur Kennedy) is arrested for the murder, but district attorney Dana Andrews is not so sure. Such is the simple scenario, based on a true case, from which director Frank Capra's sense of what would influence theaters of the Forties. The film's quasi-documentary style owed much to the influence of its producer, Louis de Rochemont. Before the war de Rochemont had been responsible for *The March of Time* current affairs series, with its rousing narrator and gritty style. After the war he brought back the slickness of the test films he'd made for the military, now in its increased preservation of a small-town community and in presenting the police as human and fallible. The realism extended to the ending. The Hollywood convention was that justice must be seen to be done. In *Boomerang* this does not happen.

**10 Film: Back to the Woods (1957, b/w).** A Three Stooges comedy about a bunch of boys who are arrested for breaking a broom in 17th century Britain and sent across the Atlantic to help fight in the Indian wars

**23 Fifteen to One.** Fast-paced elimination quiz with William G. Stewart

**06 Famous for 4 Minutes.** Ordinary Britons talk about their lives, values and fears

**05 The Oprah Winfrey Show.** American discussion programme which this week looks at why people split up from long-term relationships and then quickly fall in love and marry someone else

**05 The Time Tunnel: The Death Trap.** Classic Gates-on-the-series about two time-trapped scientists. Tony (James Darren) and Doug (Robert Culp) are arrested for involvement in the midst of a plot to assassinate President Lincoln

**00 Channel 4 News** with Jon Snow and Zerah Badawi. (Teletext) Weather 750 Comment

**04 Flowering Passions: The Insiders.** Writer and journalist Anna Pavord presents a guide to choosing and growing flowers in the garden. This edition features Roger Green, head gardener at the RHS Wisley estate in Surrey, who demonstrates how plants are grown in the grand old style. Plus a look at how to dry flowers. (Teletext)

**03 Rising Damp.** Marvelous Seventies sitcom with Leonard Rossiter as Rigby, the odious owner of a seedy boarding house. Rigby turns to lodgers Alan (Richard Beckinsale) and Philip (Dor Werrington) for advice on how to woo women and gets more than they can do for a talentless forger

**00 G.B.T. Message Sent.** The riveting Alan Bleasdale drama continues to defy expectations. Things are not going well for Michael Murray (Robert Lindsay) but his one hope is the glamorous Barbara (Lindsay Duncan). Meanwhile Jim Nelson (Michael Palin) is preparing to go on holiday and leave the picket lines behind him. (Teletext)

**05 Back to the People of the Rainforest.** A documentary about the Baka pygmies who live in the tropical rain forests of east Cameroon. Phil Agland's extraordinary film was made over a two-year period and provides a unique insight into the pygmy way of life - gathering food, telling tales, making music and co-existing with the jungle animals (i)

**40pm A Week in Politics - Late Sitting.** Includes a discussion on which party may call a snap election in the next 200. Among those taking part are the former British prime minister Lord Tindemanns, MEP, and the Labour MP Peter Shore. Ends at 2.10



**The power to bless and curse: an Indian edition (8.30pm)**

**0.30 Under the Banyan Eucalyptus – India's Third Gender.**  
 ● CHOICE: The anthropology series returns with a look at India's eunuchs and how they find a niche in contemporary society. India is one of the few places where the third gender has a positive status. Eunuchs are believed to be man and woman in one body and are granted the power to bless and curse. Michael Yorke's film does not seem to adhere to the segment features Ken, who left his wealthy background to have himself castrated and shows us exactly how it was done. "I have the body of a man", he explains, "but I have heart of a woman." His boyfriend, Harish, also yearns to be a woman but has to negotiate the little matter of a wife and two children. The film also visits a rural eunuch community, a reminder of the days when eunuchs guarded the maharajah's harems, and goes on to the streets of Bombay to show eunuchs in their most modern role: as prostitutes. (Costax)  
 18 x 14. 16. See also 1.15. A short documentary about the Ullsten branch of "The Sons of the Desert", the worldwide Laurel and Hardy appreciation society.

**0.30 Newsnight with Francine Stork**  
 1.15 The Insiders: Edinburgh.  
 ● CHOICE: A travelogue of Edinburgh seduces the tourist trail and goes in search of the unexpected. The age of the presenters, Gordon Kennedy from the Channel 4 comedy *Absolutely* and a 24-year-old local, Susan Kemp, may suggest a targeting of the young audience, but the coverage is wide. It is a bit of rubbish, as such projects tend to be, but it's uncertain how far to send up the conventions of the travel documentary. But taken on their own terms the film's sometimes abrupt changes in subject and tone are not unenjoyable. In one breath we are told about Edinburgh being unique in the UK for research on the male pill. In the next we are being invited to celebrate the public lavatories at Edinburgh Castle. An item on the greening of a working-class housing estate is balanced by a visit to a breakfast karaoke bar. There is even film of Laurel and Hardy's visit to the city in 1932 11.56 Weather


**2.00 Weekend Outlook.** A preview of the weekend's Open University programmes

**2.00 Open University: Health and Disease – Growing Old.** Ends at 12.36.

World Snooker Classics 1.00pm UK As  
res. 2.00 Baseball 4.00 Grand Prix Sn

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I



It's sale time  
at Chappell of  
Bond Street, with  
lots of musical bargains  
40%  
for a limited period  
offering no deposit, 12  
credit on the marked  
price.  
It's a better time to buy  
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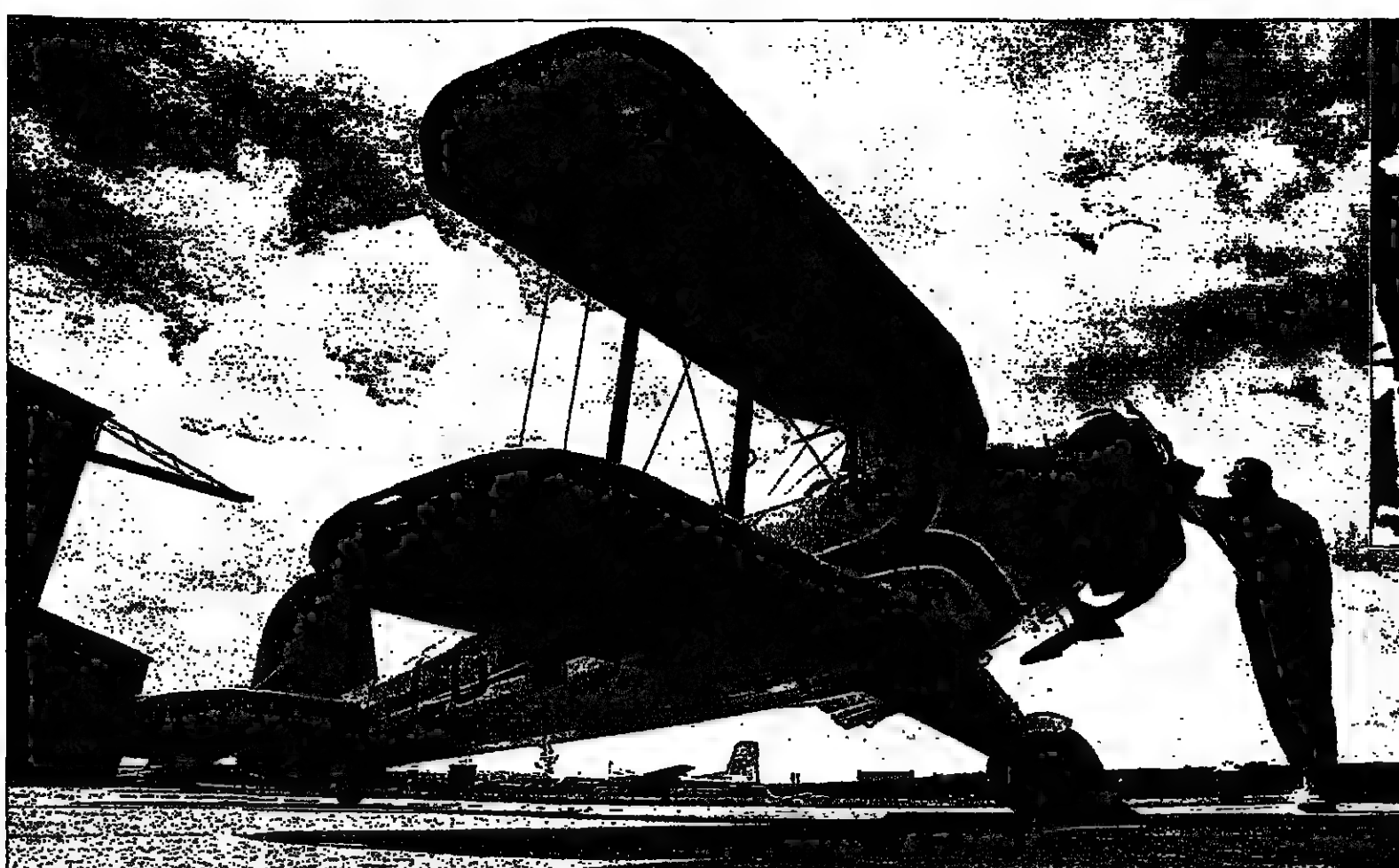
FRIDAY, JUNE 22ND

*Chappell*  
of Bond Street

21 Sillbury Arcade  
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Bookhampton Group Ltd





Deja vu: Helmut Rix prepares the Bucker Jungmeister on which he trained during the second world war, for a display at the Imperial War Museum, Duxford. The young Luftwaffe pilot, pictured above right, in the summer of 1944, was shot down on his first combat mission

## Thatcher warning on Europe

Continued from page 1

Britain being pushed into accepting a treaty that was "repugnant to us. This government will not recommend to this Parliament acceptance of a commitment to a single currency. There are good reasons to be deeply sceptical about the feasibility of a move to monetary union at the present time."

But Mr Hurd also attempted to match Mr Major's promise to keep Britain at the heart of Europe. "History would deal harshly with us if we retreated into some form of quiescent isolation - worried always at the prospect of being outwitted by clever foreigners - acting always as a brake on the ideas of others without putting forward ideas of our own." The Luxembourg negotiations were only a halfway point, not the finishing post.

For Labour, Gerald Kaufman accused Mr Major of stating firm opposition only to things that no one was proposing, such as an imposed single currency or a federal super-state. The government was paying more attention to placating its own MPs than negotiating for the best result.

Denis Healey compared Mrs Thatcher's support for John Major with Lenin's promise to support the social democrats - as the rope supports the hanged.

## Jury clears men who aided Blake's flight to Moscow

By TIM JONES AND STEWART TENDLER

THE two men who admitted that they took part in the plot to enable the spy, George Blake, to flee to the Soviet Union after his escape from Wormwood Scrubs prison 25 years ago, yesterday embraced in the dock at the Old Bailey after being acquitted by the unanimous verdict of the jury.

The decision is likely to raise fresh debate about justice and reform of the system. Nicholas Soames, the Conservative MP for Crawley, said: "This is a disgraceful verdict. I cannot imagine what the jury could have thought they were doing. These two men both admitted the crime and helped to set free a terrible traitor who caused the deaths of

British agents. It is not a good day for British justice."

One senior Scotland Yard detective said: "I just call it a perverse jury. What can you do about it? They were clearly guilty and if it was a question of mercy that could have been shown by the judge."

The decision came after the jury had seen a videotape of Blake, claimed by intelligence sources to have sent 40 British agents to their deaths, thanking Michael Randle and Patrick Pottle from the safety of his Moscow flat for "enabling me to lead a normal life over the last 24 years". Blake, aged 68, said in Moscow last night: "Had they been sentenced to prison for any length of time, I

would have felt it my duty to return to England, provided the British agreed to let them free. I couldn't have lived here comfortably having a normal life, knowing they were languishing in prison on my behalf."

Outside the Central Criminal Court, where 30 years ago Blake was sentenced to 42 years in prison, Mr Randle, aged 57, a peace studies researcher, of Bradford, West Yorkshire, said: "Thank God for the British jury system and the independence of jurors."

Mr Randle and his co-defendant, Mr Pottle, aged 52, a former antiques dealer of Crouch End, north London, had pleaded not guilty to

aiding Blake's escape, conspiring with Sean Bourke, now deceased, to harbour him, and assisting him with the intention of preventing his arrest.

At the start of the trial last week, Mr Justice Alton gave Mr Pottle and Mr Randle time to reconsider their pleas because he said they did not have a defence, only matters to be considered in mitigation. The two men kept their pleas and rejected earlier attempts by their former counsel to achieve a plea-bargaining deal in which the more serious charge of helping Blake escape, carrying a five-year sentence, would be dropped if they admitted the two lesser charges of harbouring him and assisting him to escape arrest.

During the trial, Mr Randle admitted that they had helped Blake to escape. "We helped him with finances and planning. We did harbour him and we did spirit him out of the country. However, we feel what we did was right in principle and in law."

Julian Bevan, QC, for the prosecution, did not make a final speech to the jury because he said the facts alleged by the Crown had been admitted by the men in their book, *The Blake Escape*, and on a television documentary the jurors also watched.



Set free: Pottle, left, and Randle, with their wives, celebrate their acquittal yesterday

## Wartime memory takes wing

By JOHN SHAW

A LUFTWAFFE fighter pilot relived his wartime past yesterday working on his old trainer in a hangar at the Imperial War Museum, Duxford, near Cambridge.

Helmut Rix, aged 66, who now lives in Sudbury, Suffolk, was helping to prepare a Bucker Jungmeister biplane for a classic fighter display at the airfield on July 14.

Despite being shot down in flames on his first operation, his love affair with aircraft is intact. "Working here brings back a lot of memories," he said. "You are among other pilots and they all have the same special feeling for these old aircraft."

In 1943 Mr Rix fulfilled a childhood wish to fly when he joined the Luftwaffe. After training, he was posted to fighter group JG301 at Stendal near Magdeburg in January 1945.

His squadron attacked American bombers on March 2. His Focke-Wulf 190 was hit, and he baled out with severe facial burns, landing in snow close to the Czech-German border. He discharged himself from hospital, still in bandages, as the Russians advanced from the east.

"I managed to get back to my unit to find I had been posted missing," he said. "I had signed up for life and now my career was in ruins. I remained in textiles and came over here in the 1950s."

Mr Rix became a volunteer worker at The Fighter Collection, a private group of ten airworthy veteran aircraft based at Duxford, in 1984. Although assigned to the biplane, he has also worked on the collection's Mustang, identical to the aircraft which shot him down 46 years ago.

Now, instead of flying he will be the official ground crew for the trainer, when it joins more than 30 second world war combat aircraft for a three-hour display next month.

## Political sketch

## Labour lifted from Europe's mire

RESPLENDENT in cerise, Mrs Thatcher seemed to bob upon a sea of dark-suited gentlemen. A glass of champagne in a bowl of prunes. This was the killer-cherry the Tory business managers had tried so hard to remove.

They even reorganised the afternoon to keep her off live television. A "statement" was laid on, to postpone the Europe debate for 30 minutes: an expensive half hour, for the only statement they could think of was an undertaking by the social services minister to prepare for a unified age of retirement. Cost? A few billion? It might have been cheaper to give Mrs Thatcher the money to retire.

In one short speech she reminded those who had forgotten what firepower a former Tory prime minister of her calibre commands. As Mrs Thatcher sailed in, the Opposition front bench were on the beach at Dunkirk, all hope gone. She rescued them.

Douglas Hurd had made one of those speeches which remind us that the presence of intellectual content can still win an argument in the chamber. It was elegant, funny and serious. Like some footsolder, he said, in a battle described by Homer, his European negotiation would be interrupted from time to time as "attention passes to the clash of fabled gods..." (Mrs Thatcher laughed) "...or goddesses..." (Mrs Thatcher did not laugh) "in the heavens above his head. But when the thunder of the Great Ones dies away, those on the ground have to get on with the work."

This he did, and only Paddy Ashdown tried seriously to spoil the fun, scolding him for quibbling about mere names.

"He knows all about changing names," shouted Dennis Skinner at the Liberal Democrat, ex-Social and Liberal Democrat, ex-Alliance, ex-Liberal.

"Mr Ashdown," retorted

Hurd "... energetic and lovely ... Sadly he corrected himself: 'Lively'. Mr Hurd sat down to a cheer."

Gerald Kaufman made one of those speeches which remind us that the absence of intellectual content can still lose an argument. Mr Kaufman is sometimes spoken of as a middle-aged mutant: a turtle (Gerald). But all agree that there is something about Labour's principal foreign affairs spokesman, as there is something about Labour's policy on Europe.

For months now, as the European battle between the Tory Great Ones rages above his pond, Kermit has been floating, quite still, just below the surface.

Yesterday he pushed just a fraction too far. He thought he could get them with a speech describing the disagreements between Conservative MPs, and avoiding any commitments of his own. Tory hilarity grew as Gerald quoted Mr Heath, *The Daily Telegraph*, Mrs Thatcher, *The Telegraph*, Mr Major, *The Telegraph*, everything, but Labour policy. "What would you do?" The shouts became more insistent, his plight more hapless.

"We shall make positive proposals!" he finally cried. "We have a list!"

Then he attacked Japan, said that he had voted against the Common Market, seemed to add that he had not changed his view, asserted that his doubts had now been reconciled, and scamped with relief to some observations about "the Pacific rim". He sat down. All seemed lost.

Until Mrs Thatcher stood up. By the end of her speech, Mr Major's smile had disappeared. Ted Heath was soon on his feet, doing his best to repudiate the anti-European. But Ted can only gun his opponents. She still has teeth.

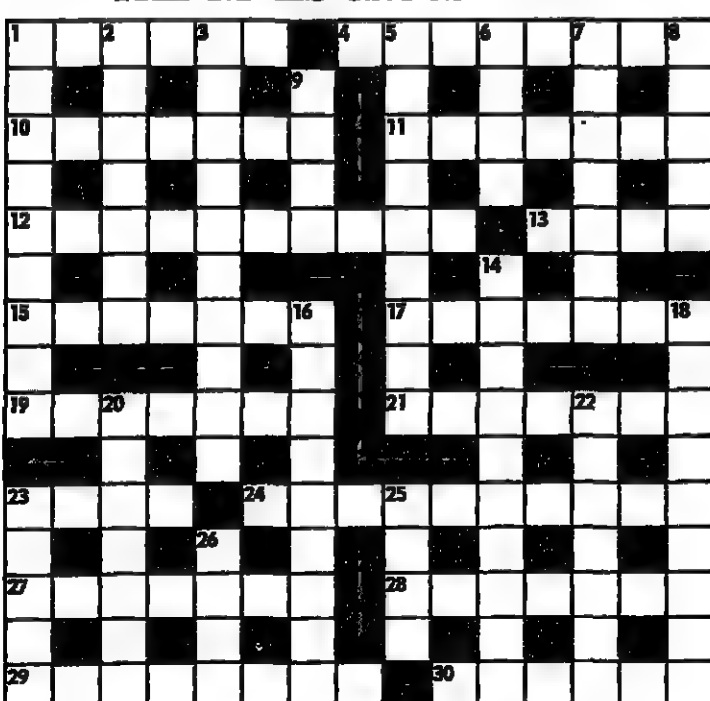
MATTHEW PARRIS

## TOMORROW IN THE TIMES

Terry Venables, co-author of a novel, originator of a television series, owner of a wine bar and sundry other businesses, also finds time to manage Tottenham Hotspur. Now, after a takeover battle that has put him on the business pages as often as the sports pages, Venables becomes the club's managing director. He talked to Kate Muir about the twin tasks of keeping the team on top and the company afloat... and Gazza on the payroll?

Plus: John Russell Taylor on Quercus at the National Gallery, rock and jazz by David Sinclair and Clive Davis

## THE TIMES CROSSWORD PUZZLE NO 18,643



- ACROSS**
- Letter from abroad to mother about royal shock (6).
  - A decadent poet encloses verse to secure patronage (8).
  - Look at the number without transport in Switzerland (7).
  - Be left in their form (7).
  - Rugby terms familiar to Slogger Williams (6-4).
  - Shore is tarry (4).
  - Boring instruction to an engineer? (3,4).
  - Has made Dicky embarrassed (7).
  - Once got subpoenaed in a state (7).
  - Aquatic birds circling the river and woods (7).
  - Useless English holidaymaker in America (4).
  - He lived long in part of New England, so healthy in retirement (10).

Solution to Puzzle No 18,642

HEBREW ABSTRACT  
O R P B L I C L  
T H I R T Y G L E A M  
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S P E A R U N T A P P E D  
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W I D E N E A N T I N E  
A A I A D Y C S  
M A N I G U R E E M B E R S

- DOWN**
- Concertina you see the stars with (9).
  - Husband, round in local, ordered this (7).
  - King at one time became a highly-strung figure (10).
  - Put up ten thousand to support butter manufacturer (9).
  - Old, nevertheless became king of Germany (4).
  - Paintings and sculpture are up to the Corporation's level (7).
  - Dapper Bumpo (5).
  - Piano is not ostentatious (4).
  - Tethers donkey, having to puff all the time (5-3).
  - Masons intended, they say, to get temporary occupation (9).
  - Pay girl's commission (9).
  - Rebel down under ends with a flourish (7).
  - Loss of light causes cuts in the middle of speech (7).
  - Went out about noon and had a meal (5).
  - This Roman king was a countryman (4).
  - Setting up guns suitable for men only (4).

Concise crossword, page 21

## WEATHER

The South-East will have a cloudy start with some showers. It should become brighter later, but further showers are still likely. The rest of the country will have a mixture of sunny spells and showers, some of which could be heavy and prolonged in places, particularly in the East. It will be a cool day everywhere with a brisk north to north-westerly wind. Outlook: further showers or longer spells of rain.

MIDDAY: 1-thunder, 2-drizzle, 3-fog, 4-sun, 5-clear, 6-mist, 7-fair, 8-b, 9-c, 10-d, 11-e, 12-f, 13-g, 14-h, 15-i, 16-j, 17-k, 18-l, 19-m, 20-n, 21-o, 22-p, 23-q, 24-r, 25-s, 26-t, 27-u, 28-v, 29-w, 30-x, 31-y, 32-z			
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z			
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Political sketch  
Labour lifted  
Europe's...

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# BUSINESS

THURSDAY JUNE 27 1991

Business Editor  
John Bell

## Imro fines more firms

TWO subsidiaries of Confederation Life, the Canadian-owned insurer, have been fined a total of £50,000 by the Investment Management Regulatory Organisation for breaching rules relating to unit trust and personal equity plan administration. (Sara McConnell writes.)

The case represents the fourth time in two months that the regulator has made public the results of disciplinary hearings. Hill Samuel, Mercury Asset Management and Financial Administration Systems have been fined for similar breaches.

Confederation Life Managers and Confederation Funds Management admitted at an Imro disciplinary hearing on May 8 that they had failed to reconcile individual unit holdings to overall unit holdings. They had also been responsible for delays of up to 15 days in the banking of clients' money.

Imro added that the firms had "failed to institute and maintain effective compliance arrangements and had failed to establish and maintain adequate systems for the control of their accounting records and for the conduct of their permitted business relating to the administration of personal equity plans and authorised unit trusts." Investors' money was not at risk.

**Firm suspended**

Diameter Stockbrokers, a private client firm in Guildford, Surrey, has been suspended by the London Stock Exchange after the service of an intervention order by the Securities and Futures Authority. The firm offered a cheap share-dealing service.

**Alexon payout**

Alexon shareholders will receive a special dividend of 3p a share before the demerger of its Claremont Garments business, due on July 22. Investors will receive one Claremont share for every Alexon one.

Tempsa, page 27

## Chairman warns of further heavy deficits to come and insists that names will have to pay

# Lloyd's plans reform after £510m loss

By NEIL BENNETT

LLOYD'S of London is considering radical reforms of its insurance market after suffering a record-breaking loss of £510 million, and warning of big losses to come.

David Coleridge, the chairman, told Lloyd's members at the annual meeting that the insurance market faced a critical time. He was announcing Lloyd's first loss for 21 years, for the 1988 year, and warned members, or names, that losses may worsen in the next two years.

Despite the losses, Mr Coleridge insisted at a press conference that all the names must pay their losses. "There may be sympathy for them," he said, "but nobody is paying my loss which I suspect is considerably greater than many. We have no slush fund available to help people pay. I am desperately sorry to announce a loss at all, but if the market cannot absorb a loss for one year, then we are in *schreck*."

Mr Coleridge told the packed members' meeting that a Lloyd's task force is preparing a report that could revolutionise the market. The task force is discussing a wholesale reform of Lloyd's, which could include some form of incorporation and the end to the unlimited liability of names.

Alternatively, the task force is looking at ways of setting up a central reinsurance company that would limit the names' losses. Lloyd's has paid

McKinsey, the management consultant, an initial £250,000 to examine ways of restructuring Lloyd's to reduce its costs. Mr Coleridge said: "Altogether, the costs of placing your capital in the hands of underwriters is too high. During the 1980s, layers of extra costs were added to the society."

Later, Mr Coleridge stressed that any reforms would be imposed gradually. "It is easy to make sweeping statements about change, but you have to talk it through," he said. "The membership does not want to turn Lloyd's into a second- or third-rate insurance company, which we could do if we were not careful."

There have been increasing calls for Lloyd's to end its unlimited liability requirement for names, after some have been faced with demands of more than £100,000 and been forced to sell their houses to meet the losses.

During the four-hour meeting, Mr Coleridge was bombarded with questions by some of the 22,000 names who have lost money in the market this year and who demanded reform. "I had a very full meeting," said Mr Coleridge, who stood answering questions until the room fell silent.

Lloyd's global accounts, published yesterday, show a £1 billion downturn in 1988, the most recent figures, as the insurance market accounts three years in arrears. Losses reached a record £510 million down from a £509 million pre-tax profit in 1987. The losses



Putting a face to the names: David Coleridge, who underwent a grilling at yesterday's four-hour annual meeting

## ICI sells soda ash interests in rejig

By ANGELA MACKAY

ICI has announced the next step in its restructuring with the sale of its soda ash businesses in Britain and Kenya for £90 million cash.

A group of investors, led by Penrice Group and financed by Citicorp and Bivest, will form Brunner Mond Holdings, a new company, to own and manage the business. Penrice bought ICI Australia's soda ash business in 1989.

About 1,850 employees will transfer to Brunner Mond, bringing the number of jobs affected by the restructuring this year to 5,000. Since the middle of last year, 8,500 jobs worldwide have been shed or transferred.

The reshaping of the group has had the greatest effect on ICI Materials, where 1,100 jobs have been pruned from the fibres business, the advanced materials business has been consolidated and an Italian polyurethane plant closed. Several hundred have been made redundant in ICI specialties and the workforce of the toxics division has been cut by 400.

In addition, 450 jobs have been cut from the fertiliser business where the company announced the sale for about £10 million of most of BritAg Industries, its liquid fertilisers arm, to Hydro Fertilisers.

ICI has also asked the European Community to quash fines of 17 million euros that the company was ordered to pay in December for its part in an illegal cartel.

ICI and two continental firms were found guilty of breaching EC competition rules. ICI at the time had about 92 per cent of the British market for soda ash. The Commission fines, together, were some of the biggest sums in anti-trust history for colluding to secure sales of soda ash.

An EC statement said that ICI alleged the Commission broke business secrecy rules during its two-year enquiry, that its conclusions were erroneous and that the fine was "grossly excessive".

According to the EC's executive body, the two biggest soda ash producers in western Europe, ICI and Solvay of Belgium, should have ended their illegal agreements, coded "Page 1000", when Britain joined the Community.

Hanson rejig, page 27

## Markets hurt by fear of German rate rise

By ANATOLE KALETSKY, ECONOMICS EDITOR

FEARS of an increase in German interest rates after the Bundesbank's fortnightly council meeting this morning drove share prices sharply lower in London and pushed the dollar and pound down against the mark.

The markets also reacted to news that the American recession had been even deeper than previously reported. That nation's commerce department revised the first quarter's fall in gross national product to an annual rate of 2.8 per cent from 2.6 per cent.

The FT-SE 100 index closed at its lowest level for three months, falling 23.9 points to 2,437.3. The dollar fell more than a penny in early New York trading to DM1.7840 and the dollar's weakness contributed to a sharp early fall in share prices on Wall Street. The latter recovered in afternoon trading, however.

Fears about a German monetary tightening were triggered by disturbing inflation figures from the state of Hesse, where consumer prices rose 0.6 per cent during the month to mid-June, raising the annual rate of inflation to 4.4 per cent. Although analysts said Hesse's figures were probably an aberration, other states reporting yesterday confirmed the picture of steadily accelerating inflation. With big indirect tax increases coming into effect next week, a national inflation rate above 4 per cent appears inevitable from July onwards.

Some dealers said the Bundesbank would tighten in response, especially as Helmut Schlesinger, the Bundesbank's president-elect, predicted two months ago that Germany would manage to keep inflation below 4 per cent.

Others noted, however, that a tightening was unlikely because of the very weak money supply figures, also published yesterday. These showed M3 growing at an annual rate of only 3.5 per cent in May and 3.4 per cent in April, compared with a target range of 4 to 6 per cent. Dr Schlesinger has repeatedly stressed that the Bundesbank's policies should be designed to stabilise domestic monetary conditions, rather than aiming at foreign exchange or economic growth targets.

Stock market, page 28

## Amstrad to make £20m writedown

By MARTIN WALLER

SHARES in Amstrad tumbled 11p to 54p as the electronics group issued a warning that writedowns on the value of computer stocks would reduce profits by £20 million in the financial year just ending.

The management of Amstrad will be at James Capel, the broker, today for a lunch with institutional investors. The company announced the writedowns last night, saying it had started the second half of its financial year with excess stocks of the PC2000 series of computers.

Amstrad had planned to sell these at low margins, which, when mixed with high-margin products, would result in a slight second-half profit, while leaving the group with a clean inventory at year end.

The recession, however, coupled with the economic downturn in Germany had meant higher margin items had not been sold, particularly in April and June. The decision to make a £20 million writedown, to be treated as an exceptional item, thus followed. Amstrad's net balances exceed £50 million.

Sales of Amstrad professional computers are believed to have suffered because of heavy price cutting among companies such as IBM, with margins halved from the 14 per cent achieved three years ago.

Bobby Phillips, of County NatWest WoodMac, the broker, said: "Things have obviously deteriorated, and there isn't any real demand." County has trimmed its pre-

tax profit forecast for the current year to end-June to £15 million (£38 million).

Alan Sugar, the chairman of Amstrad, in a private capacity, is making a cash offer for Tottenham Hotspur, with Terry Venables, the club's manager. In March, Mr Sugar sold part of his stake at 80p a share to raise £34 million.

### THE POUND

US dollar 1.8400 (+0.0105)  
German mark 2.9266 (-0.0016)  
Exchange Index 89.7 (+0.1)

### STOCK MARKET

FT 30 Share 1901.5 (-20.1)  
FT-SE 100 2437.3 (-23.9)  
New York Dow Jones 2916.37 (+6.26)  
Tokyo Nikkei Ave 23766.38 (-141.04)

### MAJOR CHANGES

**RISERS:**  
VSEL ..... 421 1/2p (+13p)  
Siebe ..... 447 1/2p (+9p)  
Nagor Ind ..... 385p (+12p)  
Jord Thomas ..... 355p (+8p)  
Jap ..... 89 1/2p (+10p)  
Viste ..... 177 1/2p (+14p)

**FALLERS:**  
Botheby ..... 737 1/2p (-12p)  
Lawler Siddleley ..... 552 1/2p (-16p)  
Togas ..... 225p (-10p)  
Toson ..... 487 1/2p (-16p)  
General Accident ..... 530p (-10p)  
Commercial Union ..... 490 1/2p (-11p)  
Volexy ..... 37 1/2p (-12p)  
Bank Org ..... 627 1/2p (-21p)  
Teutons ..... 77 1/2p (-12p)  
Imperial Beach ..... 758 1/2p (-10p)  
Alid Lyons ..... 525p (-10p)  
Lase ..... 325p (-25p)  
Grand Mel ..... 729 1/2p (-14p)  
Greenall Whitley ..... 305 1/2p (-11p)

### INTEREST RATES

London Bank Base 11 1/2%  
month interbank 11 1/2-11 3/4%  
month eligible bills 10 1/2-10 3/4%  
S: Prime Rate 8 1/2%  
Federal Funds 6 1/4%  
month Treasury Bills 5.56-5.56%  
3-year bonds 9 1/2-9 3/4%

### CURRENCIES

London: New York: \$1.8400  
DM2.9266  
Sfr12.5313  
Yen226.56  
Index99.7  
CU 03.701614  
EGU1.425285

New York: \$1.8395  
DM1.7845  
Sfr11.5435  
Yen126.29  
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### GOLD

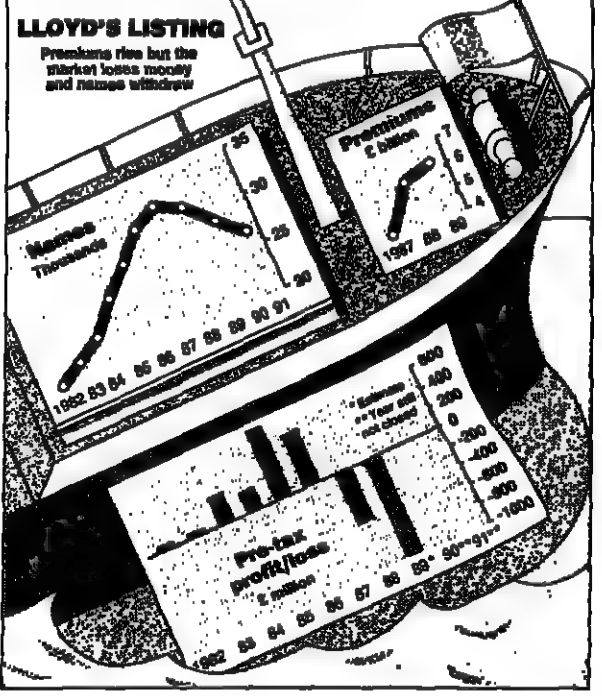
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New York: Mex 335.55-336.05

### NORTH SEA OIL

ent (Jul) ..... \$18.10 bid (\$18.05)  
renotes latest trading price

### RETAIL PRICES

133.5 May (1987=100)



Comment, page 27

## Etam rejects Oceana bid

By MARTIN BARROW

ETAM, the fashion retailer, has rejected a £121 million takeover bid from Oceana Investment Corporation, the investment company controlled by the Lewis family of South Africa.

Oceana, which with associates already speaks for 27.89 per cent of Etam, has declared the 185p a share cash offer final but reserves the right to revise the terms in the event of a rival offer.

Oceana acquired most of its shareholding through a 185p a

share tender offer. The takeover panel subsequently ordered the company to make a full offer for Etam or withdraw its interest for 12 months. Yesterday's offer was made shortly before the deadline expired.

Etam's retailing operations in Britain include the Etam chain, Snob, Tammy Girl and Peter Brown. In Etam's past financial year, pre-tax profits fell from £17.5 million to £8.4 million as a result of the downturn in consumer spend-

ing. To fund the £87 million cash consideration of the offer, Oceana is raising £54.5 million before expenses through the placing of 16.79 million new ordinary shares. Oceana is listed in London and Johannesburg.

Institutional investors will subscribe for ordinary and preference shares up to a value of £31 million.

An additional £11 million is being raised as part of a medium-term loan from Swiss Bank.

## CBI denounces critics of big pay rises

By PHILIP BASSETT  
INDUSTRIAL EDITOR

BUSINESS leaders clashed yesterday with the prime minister over top people's pay increases when John Banham, director general of the Confederation of British Industry, attacked those who criticised such rises as "sad" and suffering from "demeaning" envy.

Mr Banham's defence of the 58.8 per cent pay increase awarded to John Baker, chief executive of recently privatised National Power, came after John Major condemned the increase in the Commons on Tuesday.

Chris Patten, Conservative chairman, was questioned about Mr Baker's pay and performance rise from £85,000 to £135,000 when he addressed the CBI's monthly council

meeting yesterday. Mr Patten took the same line as Mr Major. But speaking after the meeting, Mr Banham said Mr Baker's pay was not excessive, and was roughly half that of senior power executives in other countries.

Mr Banham said that the average pay for the seven-strong board running the generating company in Dortmund, Germany, was £213,000, while the salary of the chief executive of Florida Power in America was \$646,138.

Sir Brian Corby, CBI president, said the debate had focused too much on the level of increase rather than the remuneration for the job.

Both CBI leaders denied there was any contradiction in the CBI's stressing the importance of falling pay increases across the economy, as Mr

Banham did again yesterday. Attacking what he called a "continual pre-occupation" with management pay, Mr Banham said of Mr Baker's increase: "I have no difficulty defending that at all. I think it is genuinely regrettable that the politics of envy in this are so prevalent." Though his defence of Mr Baker's rise directly contradicted the prime minister's condemnation, Mr Banham would not be drawn on whether he was disagreeing with Mr Major.

Asked whether criticism of the pay increases for corporate leaders was damaging to business, Mr Banham said: "It's sad. Envy is a sad emotion to watch and demeaning to the people exercising it."

Mr Banham also attacked "garbage" official statistics, which he said

the government ought to stop publishing. Directing his fire mainly at the Central Statistical Office's producer price index, which the CBI maintains overstates current factory-gate price rises, he said: "They should stop publishing this garbage," which he said "adds absolutely nothing to the sum total of human knowledge."

He attacked as "manifest nonsense" the idea that it was better to publish something rather than publish nothing on intermediate prices, and said: "It is actually dangerous to publish statistical garbage because people are credulous enough to believe it."

In response, the CSO said it did not think that the way Mr Banham had expressed himself on the matter was helpful.

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## Dares passes after suffering £30m loss

By MATTHEW BOND

DARES Estates was described as having a "disastrous year" by Ervin Landau, the chairman, after the property company reported a pre-tax loss of £30 million last year and passed its dividend.

In addition, the company's accounts have been qualified and Dares has confirmed that it was in breach of certain bank covenants.

Dares made a trading loss

on its ordinary activities of £33.3 million. Falling property values on both sides of the Atlantic, however, have forced the company to make total property provisions of £27.2 million, taken as an exceptional item.

With the £33.3 million cost of withdrawing from residential property taken as an extraordinary item, total losses were £34.9 million. In 1989,

Dares made a pre-tax profit of £9.1 million. As a result, net asset value plunged from £109 million to £40 million and from 41.7p to 7.9p per share. The price fell 4p to 23p.

Touche Ross, the auditor, said the preparation of Dares' accounts as a going concern was dependent on a number of assumptions, including further property disposals, the financial restructuring of a jointly-owned and currently unlet development in New York, and the continuing support of the company's bankers.

Touche said it was "unable to determine whether these assumptions are appropriate".

Dares' problems have been well signalled. In February it announced it was unable to pay a dividend on its cumulative preference issue. Two months later it announced the sale of £86 million of property: about half its portfolio. About £15 million of these sales were not completed, but a further £6 million has since been raised, bringing total proceeds to £77 million, and a further £22.5 million of sales are planned over the next 18 months.

## Restructuring plan at Marylebone Estates

MARYLEBONE Estates, a Unlisted Securities Market quoted property company, has embarked on restructuring involving a name change, a change of management and a move to a full listing on the London Stock Exchange.

The company also plans to raise £9.3 million through a four-for-five rights issue. New shares will have a nominal value of 25p, requiring a consolidation of the old 5p nominal shares. As a result, four new shares will be issued

for every one consolidated share. The rights issue has been fully underwritten by Brown Shipley.

News of the restructuring was accompanied by results for the year to end-December, which disclosed pre-tax losses of £6.9 million, compared to a profit of more than £4 million in 1989. Both the interim (1.5p) and the final dividend (1.5p) have been passed.

Following the losses three executive directors are stepping down from the board.



Toasting payout: Sir Michael Straker, of Northumbrian

## Water dividend rises

By GRAHAM SEARJEANT

NORTHUMBRIAN Water, the smallest of the ten privatised groups, has raised its dividend 16 per cent to 18.6p for the year to end-March from earnings down to 65.3p (78.3p) a share. Pre-tax profits fell 14 per cent on a comparable basis to £46.9 million from turnover up 10.7 per cent to £167 million.

A one-off fall in profits in the first year was envisaged when Northumbrian was privatised. Northumbrian also received a big capital injection which has been quickly run

down. A £5.9 million drop in net interest receipts to £13.3 million accounted for most of the fall. Operating profits fell £2.5 million to £34.1 million.

There was also a £1.4 million start-up loss from the incinerator and clinical waste disposals venture, representing costs of preparing the schemes and planning appeals that have still to be decided. Sir Michael Straker, chairman, said the capital programme had been achieved with a 58 per cent rise in capital spending to £104 million.

## Norweb rises sharply to £70m

By MARTIN WALLER

NORWEB, the electricity distributor that serves Manchester and the Northwest, became the second in the industry to report profits sharply higher than had been expected when the company was floated in December. Ken Harvey, its chairman, also became embroiled in the dispute about salaries in privatised businesses.

The dividend to be paid to the remaining 266,000 shareholders is 10.94p, as predicted. Pre-tax profits were £70.3 million, an 11 per cent advance on the prospectus forecast of £63.2 million.

In the previous year, Norweb made £75.8 million pre-tax, but the figures are not directly comparable because of various one-off costs and the need to service the debt injected by the government.

Mr Harvey refused to divulge how much his salary was in the past financial year. He earned £62,700 the previous year. Last week, East Midlands, another of the 12 distributors, reported profits a third higher than had been expected.

Tempos, page 27

## BUSINESS ROUNDUP

### Courts furnishes a 14% rise to £9.05m

THE exceptionally difficult conditions experienced in the home furnishing industry failed to hold back pre-tax profits at Courts (Furnishers), the furniture retailer, in the year to end-March. Profits rose 14 per cent to £9.05 million. A final dividend of 3.17p makes an unchanged total of 5p.

Operating profits were 15 per cent ahead of £20.1 million, and the pre-tax figure was struck after a rise in the transfer to deferred profit from £3.53 million to £5.55 million.

Turnover in the United Kingdom was up 15 per cent to £95.5 million, with existing stores accounting for 6 per cent of the increase. Property profits fell from £3.82 million to £1.64 million, and changing foreign exchange rates reduced the pre-tax figure by £1.24 million.

### TLS sounds loss warning

SHARES in TLS Range, the northwestern vehicle rental group quoted on the USM, plunged from 30p to 18p after the group gave a warning of first-half losses. TLS made a pre-tax profit of £453,000 in the first half of last year. TLS said vehicle hire was suffering from the "acute effects" of the recession, but the group hopes that steps being taken will enable it to make a profit for the full year.

### BSG profits 'will fall'

BSG International, the automotive components company, has issued a warning that first-half profits will fall short of the previous year's £8 million because of difficult conditions in the automotive sector. Astley Whitall, the chairman, said that the outcome for the full year was still unclear because of the uncertain timing of an eventual economic recovery. Shares in BSG slipped from 45p to 43p.

### Societies plan merger

THE Bristol & West Building Society, the tenth largest, and the smaller Chestnut Building Society have announced plans to merge this autumn. The merger will give the Bristol & West a further 18 branches in Hertfordshire, Essex and London. The society already has 350 branches, mostly in the South and Southwest and assets of more than £6 billion.

The Chestnut, with assets of £435 million, had earlier negotiated a standby facility of £30 million with the Leeds Permanent Building Society, following a fall in profits from £4.56 million in 1989 to less than £786,000 last year.

### Melville sells for £4.5m

THE Melville Group is disposing of its interests in building products and services to concentrate on exhibitions. The company is selling Melville Building Systems and its subsidiaries to Butler Holdings for a total consideration of £4.5 million, including profit-related payments of up to £2.9 million. Melville will use the money to reduce its borrowings.

### Gresham falls to £1.8m

PRE-TAX profits at Gresham Industries, the South African wholesale distribution group, slumped from £16.3 million to £8.57 million (£1.8 million) in the year to the end of March. Turnover grew to £833 million (£626 million). Earnings per share declined to 6.5 cents (£4.4 cents). There is a final dividend of 3 cents (2 cents), making a total of 3 cents (6 cents) for the year.

### Wagon tops £21m

WAGON Industrial, the engineering group, lifted pre-tax profits from £20.5 million to £21.5 million in the year ended last March, buoyed by its high overseas content and its decision to move out of areas vulnerable to recession. With earnings per share up from 35.43p to 35.89p, Wagon is raising its final dividend to 10.675p, making 17p (16p). The sale of the office furniture and Steel of Staffs subsidiaries has left the group with net cash of £12 million, against debts of £24 million a year ago.

### Scantronic profits are halved

By PHILIP PANGALOS

WEAK markets and margin pressure in Britain combined with losses in America to take their toll on full-year profits at Scantronic Holdings, the security systems group.

The company saw pre-tax profits slump to £3.22 million (£6.54 million) in the year to end-March. Chris Brookes, chief executive, said the British market is very soft with margins under pressure.

North American operations, accounting for £10.4 million of group turnover, suffered a loss of £741,000. Mr Brookes blamed the loss on Arrowhead Technologies, a Californian security alarm company bought in March last year. He said Scantronic is pursuing a claim against the former owners.

Group turnover slipped to £42.9 million (£44.6 million), due to discontinued activities. Earnings per share fell to 3.83p (11.86p), with fully diluted earnings down to 4.8p (10.38p). The final dividend is maintained at 2.185p, making a total of 2.975p (2.9p).

There was an extraordinary gain of £4.84 million from the disposal of Alarm Parts, Scantronic's European security products wholesale distribution business.

### Robinson plunges into red

By OUR CITY STAFF

THE Gulf war, the collapse of International Leisure and the High Street recession combined to plunge the Hogg Robinson travel business into the red last winter.

Brian Perry, the chairman, says the Gulf war cost the travel operation £2 million between January and March and the division ran up a £2.63 million loss before tax, against a profit of £2.3 million last time. The ill wind in the Gulf blew the group some good, however, in the shape of more business for its transport division, which holds the government's freight agency and was heavily involved in war shipments.

Transport profits advanced 12.7 per cent to £3.92 million, while the third division, financial services, saw profits surge 50 per cent to £3.66 million, on the back of successful pensions and healthcare administration products for the professionals.

Group pre-tax profits nevertheless dipped from £10.4 million to £8.2 million, leaving earnings per share down from 9.07p to 7.4p. The final dividend is held at 3.3p, so maintaining the interim increase from 5.3p to 5.55p, declared before war broke out.

## COMPANY BRIEFS

WIDNEY (Int)  
Pre-tax: Loss £408,000  
LPS: 0.89p (loss 5.69p)  
Div: Nil (nil)

STERLING INDUSTRIES  
Pre-tax: £4.07m (£3.14m)  
EPS: 9.02p (7.84p)  
Div: 4.1p, mkg 5.6p (5p)

JOHN J LEES (Fin)  
Pre-tax: £407,477  
EPS: 4.05p (3.17p)  
Div: 1.25p, mkg 2p (2p)

LATHAM (JAMES) (Fin)  
Pre-tax: Loss £261,000  
LPS: 4.86p (EPS: 29.13p)  
Div: 4.5p, mkg 6.5p

CHARTWELL GROUP (Fin)  
Pre-tax: £1.01m (£1m)  
EPS: 11.8p (12.9p)  
Div: 0.75p (0.25p)

DAVENPORT VERNON  
Pre-tax: £547,000 (£1.1m)  
EPS: 2.8p (5.6p)  
Div: 1.5p (1.5p)

ERF (HOLDINGS) (Fin)  
Pre-tax: Loss £4.03m  
LPS: 44.41p  
Div: 3p, mkg 5p (10p)

Last time's loss was £923,000. These results demonstrate the underlying recovery in the position of the group, board says.

Final results. Investment income rose to £1.4m (£1.17m). Net cash balances now stand at £4.56m.

Last time's profit was £309,730. Company said that current sales are in line with budget and group is optimistic on medium-term growth.

Last time's profit was £2.43m. There was an extraordinary debit of £850,000 (nil).

Turnover rose to £15.1m (£11.9m). There was an extraordinary debit of £144,000. Company hopes to benefit from any future economic upturn.

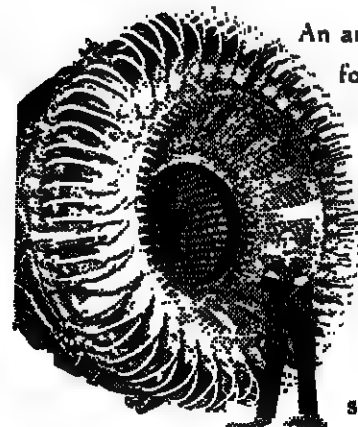
Interim results. Mazda has recently been added to the group, bringing total franchises to 15. There is little evidence of an upturn.

Last time's profit was £3.27m. Last time's earnings per share were 22.65p. Extraordinary profit of £2.01m (nil).



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# THE NEW NORTH EAST



## Lloyd's fair weather friends

COMMENT

To most professionals in the world of insurance, the future over heavy losses at Lloyd's of London will seem overblown, some might even say self-indulgent. The plain truth is that the industry has been taken to the cleaners on a worldwide scale by a combination of cut-throat competition for business and a series of expensive disasters. This conjunction of ills is an ever-present possibility in an industry that deals in disaster. Lloyd's names cannot expect immunity.

The insurance world provides an essential service to commerce by allowing it to share some of the risks that are inherent in the day-to-day conduct of trade, risks which are unavoidable yet may mortally wound the companies or individuals when misfortune strikes. Sharing risks, and in normal times being well paid for so doing, means taking risks too.

There has been no great fuss over the huge losses suffered by leading insurance companies such as Commercial Union, Royal, Guardian Royal Exchange, Eagle Star and many others. There has been no public

clamour for government aid to hard-pressed companies, or a deluge of press coverage over the plight of their shareholders.

Yet the Association of British Insurers calculates that the collected underwriting losses suffered by its members last year totted up to a staggering £5 billion. By these standards, Lloyd's losses announced yesterday — just over a tenth of that figure — are cast in a proper perspective. In all of the recent fuss, it is easy to overlook the fact that the losses are almost exactly the same as the profits announced last year.

The more serious points raised by yesterday's annual meeting of Lloyd's are related to the fitness of many names to be changing their wealth at all in what has become a highly speculative business, and the structure of the organisation in which they are taking those chances.

Lloyd's is a combination of professionals, whose business is

assessing risk, and many amateurs, who are personally liable to their last cuff-link or necklace when things go badly wrong. To outsiders, it appears that Lloyd's, which once dominated many sectors of the market on a global basis, has become a relatively small player taking on more and more specialised risks.

This and other factors have long pointed to the need for a careful examination of the system of unlimited liability undertaken by names. The market's ruling council has already undertaken a wide-ranging investigation, which will, among other matters, take a critical look at unlimited liability.

Lloyd's may, in the end, decide it needs more capital from its names or to be more selective in its choice of those admitted. Fair

weather underwriters should in future not apply.

### Lilley's law

Anyone who thinks that the last bastion of Thatcherism in the trade department will be voluntarily dismantled is mistaken, at least while Peter Lilley remains trade secretary. Mr Lilley delivered another robust defence of the free-market approach to takeovers yesterday at the Commons trade and industry committee yesterday, leaving little doubt that his department would remain aloof from the fate of Britain's biggest leading edge manufacturer, should Hanson ever decide to make a bid for ICI. Since this stance would be politically embarrassing, it seems even less

likely that Lord Hanson would essay such an unhelpful move this side of a general election.

After the fireworks that the committee's enquiry into takeovers has elicited from some industrialists, its examination of the trade secretary proved something of a damp squib. Mr Lilley duly explained that if he made any comments on a hypothetical bid for ICI in advance, the courts might find that he had fettered his own discretion should a bid emerge. There is no mystery about what he would say if free to do so.

"The best way to protect yourself from takeover is to get it right beforehand, not take action under pressure," said the trade secretary, extolling the beneficial effects of the economy of management feeling under constant pressure to be efficient. The uncertainty this engendered might be unwelcome, but, to coin another phrase, it is a price well worth paying. Should such a

megabid occur, Brussels would handle it on a purely competitive test unless the government persuaded it to allow the British authorities to investigate non-competition issues. This seems unlikely. In general terms, Mr Lilley says it is conceivable that he might want to examine a merger on other grounds if there were no primary competition issues, but says so in a manner that makes it clear the possibility is remote.

Research and development is a matter for shareholders of the acquiring company in the case of a non-equity bid. The desire of any specific group of workers to protect their own jobs is likely to conflict with "the wider beneficial effects on the economy as a whole", including long-term job creation, of sticking to free markets. Denuded regions should be promoted rather than protected. That does not seem to leave much. Only in the case of takeovers by companies from countries where they are protected from takeover or competition does Mr Lilley have real doubts, and on that issue he is having to adjust to a firm rebuff from the monopolies commission.

## Growth prompted £14bn restructure at Hanson

THE sweeping £14 billion internal restructuring conducted in 1989 by creative executives at Hanson plc was caused by the dramatic growth through acquisition experienced by the group during the decade.

Different parts of the same division had ended up owned on paper by unrelated bits of the parent company and were often audited by different accounting firms. A retail business, for example, was owned by the construction division and many of the legal structures were undefined. It was hell.

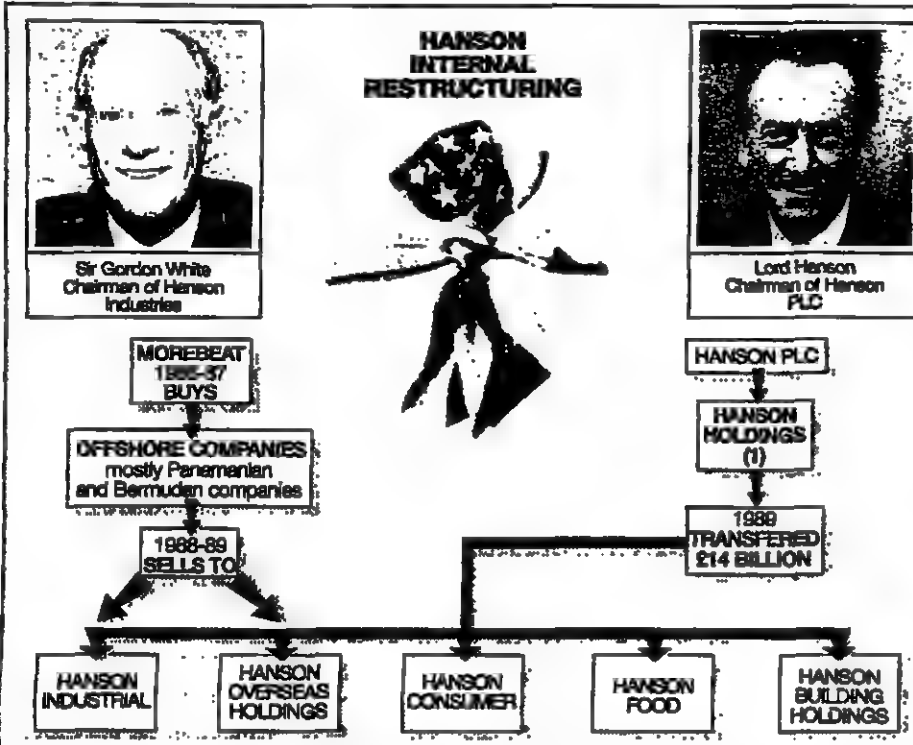
Management are keen to explain that what they did was not secret or sinister, just good housekeeping. There is a lot to be said for that, but the other part of the agenda must have involved tax minimisation.

Hanson pays one of the lowest tax rates of all FT-100 companies — usually 25 per cent or less. Between 1981 and 1986, inclusive, the group reported pre-tax profits of £1.1 billion, while British tax charges for the same period, excluding advanced corporation tax of £60 million, ended up as a tax credit of £600,000.

A slice of the savings were attributable to double tax relief on interest payments of more than £100 million made by HM Anglo American Delaware, an American subsidiary, which also had a trading address in Britain.

This type of tax planning is very good for shareholders as long as it is legal and sustainable. Derek Bonham, Hanson's finance director, said that the Inland Revenue was taken step-by-step through the restructuring before it was implemented while Martin Taylor, one of Hanson's vice-chairmen, said the company spent a lot of time and money making sure that these benefits were sustainable.

Indeed, Hanson has made it part of its business to ensure that tax effective wrinkles exist. Another little company, Marnee Ltd, is the only one out of 300 Hanson subsidiaries filing at Companies House that has a financial year ending at March 31, rather than at the end of September. This, Mr Bonham said was



"an accident of history" because if a year-end date is not specified, Companies House allocates March 31. Marnee does perform an important role in the company's tax planning as it has a timing benefit, Mr Bonham added.

On the question of why the restructuring was not publicised to shareholders or analysts, Mr Taylor said it was not the company's habit to pass on this information as

annual report. Mr Taylor said the SEC did not stipulate disclosure and that was that.

The final step of the re-jigging took place in 1989 when Hanson Holdings (1), a new subsidiary, paid £14.07 billion for six Hanson divisions, the whole company in fact, except Consolidated Gold Fields that had been bought earlier that year. In late 1988, the company started to prepare for the overhaul by buying-out the

£2 billion of the valuation related to residual liabilities.

Cash balances stand at £6.87 billion or £559 million net of all borrowings, on which the company managed a hefty net interest rate return of £186 million in 1990. Mr Bonham said the company's cash balances at the time of the restructuring, as now, were mostly held on short-term deposit in Western European and British banks.

In 1986, seeds were planted when Morebeat, another Hanson subsidiary, paid £1.5 billion for assets located in tax-free countries, such as Panama and Bermuda. According to Mr Bonham, Morebeat's acquisitions were companies paying dividends to the parent and this was a way of separating this income.

One interesting side effect of the reorganisation is that Hanson plc has become a lot more "unbundleable". It would be relatively simple to slice off a part of the company to either sell or float as everything is now in neat piles of assets.

Messrs Taylor and Bonham, however, say this was not part of the agenda.

ANGELA MACKAY

It was not the company's habit to pass on information as competitors could use the advantages that were devised by Hanson and paid for by shareholders

competitors could use the advantages that were devised by Hanson and paid for by shareholders.

Hanson has firm ideas on disclosure of material information. If it is not required by legislation then directors keep mum. For example, Lord White, chairman of Hanson Industries in America, does not disclose his salary, unlike Lord Hanson whose remuneration is set out in the plc's

remaining loan stock in subsidiaries. This amounted to not more than £5 million.

Encouraging the move was a decision to modify stamp duty and capital gains tax on internal corporate deals.

Mr Bonham said directors valued the group at £14 billion, against a market capitalisation of about £11 billion at the time, because "we reckoned the sum of the parts was greater than the whole". Some

TEMPUS

## Norweb generates healthy current for more sparks

IN THE highly regulated utilities sector, share prices do not move by leaps and bounds, so yesterday's 8p jump at one stage for Norweb warrants a close look, not least because the electricity distributors were only floated six months ago and it is too early in their stock market life for them to start springing surprises.

The price settled back to 192p, a rise of 6p, in a falling market as Norweb's management proceeded to allay some of the City concern that has held the price back since flotation.

The concern centred around the high level of gearing, the low level of dividend cover and the bad debt provisions at Norweb's retail concern, the biggest among the 12 distributors, after a change in the law on credit.

Norweb had little difficulty in beating forecasts made at the time of the float, helped by a 1.5 per cent rise in the units of electricity distributed. Pre-tax profits of £70.3 million were £7.1 million ahead of forecast, although the dividend is held at the level predicted in the prospectus. Strong cash flow reduced gearing from a pro forma 41

per cent in March last year to 32 per cent by year-end. Dividend cover is just 1.8 times, held back by the one-off provisions taken this year, but it will rise to a more comfortable 2.5 times in due course.

Norweb has set provisions against bad debts at £14.5 million, pushing the retail business into a £9.8 million loss, but these will not recur and the business will be back in black this year. Other exceptional items identified in the prospectus and relating to increased depreciation reduced the pre-tax figure by another £15 million.

Chris Rowland, of Barclays de Zoete Wedd, expects pre-tax profits to soar to £136 million this year and dis-

counts fears that this could prompt action from the regulator and thus affect share prices. Norweb offers the highest yield, about 7 per cent prospective, in the sector. The shares look set to progress further.

### Alexon Group

THE wisdom of Alexon's demerger of Claremont Garments (Holdings), its manufacturing operation, has never really been in question.

Analysts' minds have tended to concentrate on the value of the independent parts and, once again, it does look as if two halves will add up to rather more than one.

Alexon's success in the high street in its own right was

bringing it into increasing conflict with Marks and Spencer, the sole (almost) buyer of the clothes manufactured by Claremont. A complete break was the only realistic solution and Alexon shareholders will next month be handed a free share in Claremont for every share they hold.

Claremont will start life with a £5.75 million overdraft, its share of the group's £14 million of debt. Pro forma profits for the ten months to January 31 are put at £5.93 million, against the £7.1 million contribution made in the year to March 1990.

Best City estimates for the current period — 11 months as the independent company reverts to a calendar year — are pre-tax profits of £6.15 million, or 14.1p of earnings, which suggest a starting price of 175p.

Alexon, the retailer, is expected to make £15 million in its year to next January, indicating flat earnings of 29p. But it should command a premium to the retail sector, given its market position, and the price could hold above 400p, which means there could still be something to go for at the current 548p.



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## THE TIMES CITY DIARY

### Hancox leaves Charterhouse

JOHN Hancox is leaving Charterhouse, Tilney, after five years as managing director of the institutional stock-broking side. The news could not come as more of a surprise to the 240 family and friends who helped him celebrate his 50th birthday at his home, in Kent, at the weekend. "It was only going to be announced on Monday, and I could not say anything," says Hancox, whose daughter, Claire, was celebrating her 21st at the same time. "I've enjoyed the last five years immensely, but always promised myself that I would make a complete change." Hancox, who speaks French, German and Russian, plans to travel before returning to take on a number of non-executive positions.

### Costly error

A TYPING error cost a French broker Fr200,000, triggered a trading halt in shares of a stores group, and caused

confusion on the floor of the Paris bourse yesterday. Finacor, the broker, accidentally sold shares in Promodes for Fr2,040 instead of Fr2,240. Ten brokers snapped up the offer before the error was spotted and the shares temporarily suspended. Nine of the ten firms agreed to cancel the order, but the tenth was not keen to part with its spoils.

Easy come, easy go  
JOHN Westwell, a former Fleet Street journalist, is



"No names please"

recovering from a traumatic incident. Westwell, a *bon viveur* and publisher of a series of pensions newsletters, bumped into his graphic designer, Tony Wing, in a local watering hole. They, and their companions, decided to put their wallets on the table, and agreed that the one with the most cash would win the lot. Westwell, who had just drawn £200 for a punt at Ascot, thought he could not lose. To his horror, Wing was loaded and after turning out their pockets, Westwell lost by a couple of pennies.

### Tudball takes over

THE Baltic Exchange throws open its doors tonight to welcome Peter Tudball as chairman. Tudball, who takes over from Paul Vogt, is managing director of Grieg Shipping, which is the only firm of shipbrokers still based in Wales, compared with about 200 at the turn of the century. Several of the 1,000 shipbrokers expected at the bash, were spotted warming up at the newly reopened Gow's res-

taurant yesterday lunchtime, along with Derek Sansom, the former Barclays de Zoete Wedd market-maker who has since joined Matheson Securities, and Ken Brown, a senior fund manager at Rothschild Asset Management.

### Swan-song

BRITAIN'S women executives are just as capable as their male colleagues, but lack self-confidence. So says a survey in the July edition of *Business* magazine, which folded on Wednesday after clocking up £6 million in losses. Putting on a brave face at a press conference yesterday was John Lawless, deputy editor and a former journalist on *The Times*, who insists women have a wider role to play. Prophetically for the magazine's creditors, the July edition includes a piece on "the art of getting paid". The survey was carried out by VGL, a psychometric assessment consultancy. The links may not end there. VGL offers redundancy counselling.

JON ASHWORTH



## STOCK MARKET

## Bear raid leaves shares in Fisons lower

HIGH-FLYING Fisons found itself the target of a stock market bear raid that left the shares 18p lower at 488p and the company seething.

Whispers in the market place claimed that the group had been talking to analysts and urging them to tone down their profit estimates for the current year. But this was

Graham Wood, due to announce his final results today, has continued its drive into Europe with a FF11.4 million contract for Euro Disney. This involves building *The Mad Hatter's Tea Party*, which will house rides in Fantasy Land. The shares remained steady at 70p.

vehemently denied. An irate spokesman for Fisons confirmed that several brokers had been spoken to about current trading prospects but he insisted that nothing had been said to suggest a slowdown. He said the company did not give advance analysts on their profit estimates.

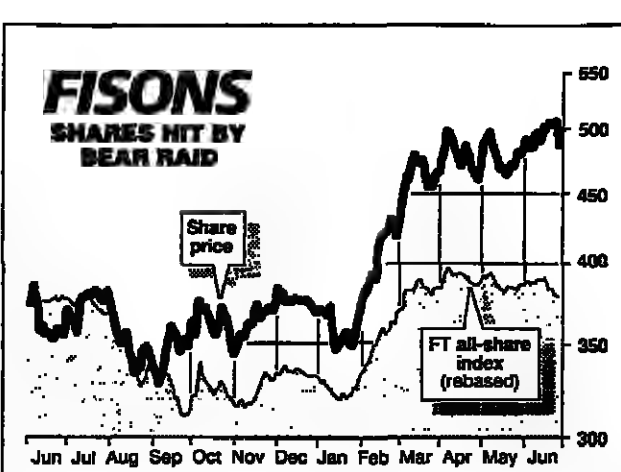
Fisons has been one of the

better performing of the top 100 companies this year with the shares recently at a year's high. In the first hour of trading yesterday three parcels, totalling 300,000 shares, were sold in the market at prices ranging from 502p to 490p. After their strong performance, the share made a vulnerable target.

County NatWest Wood-Mac, the company's own broker, is still looking for earnings growth of about 13 per cent this year and is forecasting pre-tax profits up from £230.2 million to £265 million.

The rest of the equity market retreated through the 2,450 level as investors continued to stay on the sidelines before today's Bundesbank meeting, which it is feared, could signal a rise in German interest rates. Share prices managed to close off the bottom with the FT-SE 100 index 23.9 down at 2,437.3, having been almost 30 points lower at one stage.

The FT 30 index fell 21.1 to 1,901.5. But turnover increased to 500 million shares. This was partly explained by market-makers squaring their positions. Some of them are



part of larger financial institutions for which June 30 marks the end of the interim period. Government securities spent another lacklustre day but managed to halve losses of £4 at the longer end.

Amstrad, the consumer electronics group, fell 11p to 54p after giving a warning that it was making a writedown of £20 million on unsold stocks.

Dixons, its biggest customer, reacted to the news with a loss of 5p to 202p.

Forté, the hotels and leisure group, fell 5p to 257p before a

meeting with selected analysts on Monday. The news from the meeting is not expected to be good.

Kingfisher was a dull market, losing 14p at 472p on talk that it may buy the Littlewoods mail order business.

The Beazer construction group fell a further 27p to 89p in the wake of Tuesday's profits warning and dragged the rest of the sector with it. Falls were seen in Amec, 12p to 191p, RM Douglas, 17p to 398p, Higgs and Hill, 9p to 265p, John Mowlem, 23p to

265p, George Wimpey, 5p to 173p, and Taylor Woodrow, 4p to 215p.

Ragby Group hardened 2p to 168p. The group is currently meeting brokers and on Tuesday it was the turn of Kleinwort Benson. Anglo United eased 1p to 33p and the nil paid 1p to 24p as the rumour of its rights issue was placed. The 24 million nil paid shares were placed at 2p.

Siebe, the engineer, advanced 9p to 448p as analysts began to report on their visit to the group's American operations.

Full-year figures from Northumbrian Water were much in line with City forecasts. The group increased the final dividend by 16 per cent to 12.4p. The shares were unmoved on the news closing steady at 271p.

Annual results from recently privatised Norweb, the electricity distributor, showed pre-tax profits higher than forecast in the prospectus. With the net dividend held at 10.94p, the shares mustered a rise of 6p to 192p.

Dares Estates, the property developer, fell 4p to 24p after plunging into the red. Dares is

now in talks with its banks. Marylebone Estates, the Unlisted Securities Market property developer, slipped 1p to 15p.

Plans to raise £9.3 million by a rights issue after reporting losses of £6.24 million.

Lea, the transport and storage facilities group, jumped 10p to 90p after announcing it is in talks about the disposal of

the weakness in the Hauson price, down 1p at 201 1/2p, should be good news for ICL Chart Analysis says there is worse to come for Hanson and claims the price will fall to 180p by November. Unfortunately for ICL, its own price is also falling. It closed 16p lower at £12.46.

Shares in Renaissance Holdings, the financial services group, were suspended at 48p and the warrants at 11p, pending an announcement.

Starmgard fell 2p to 9p after the breakdown of bid talks.

MICHAEL CLARK

## Blue chips dip after making opening gain

New York BLUE chips fell in morning trading after making slim gains at the opening on firm bonds and some buying at lower levels. The Dow Jones industrial average dipped by 4 points to 2,906.11 after climbing to nearly 2,916.

Frankfurt - Prices ended weaker as talk of interest rate rises grew after news of unexpected increases in regional

German inflation numbers. The Dax index fell 19.33 points to 1,672.14. Tokyo - Shares closed easier. The Nikkei index declined by 141.04 points, or 0.59 per cent, to 23,766.38. Hong Kong - Shares ended sharply higher, a rise fuelled largely by bargain-hunting. The Hang Seng index jumped 30.38 points to 3,634.64. (Reuters)

expected increases in regional									
	Jun 26	Jun 25	Jun 24	Jun 23	Jun 22	Jun 21	Jun 20	Jun 19	Jun 18
Abbott Lab	51%	51%	Brown	57%	58%	Ory, Orr	31%	31%	
Adiant Lab	51%	51%	Bruton	22%	23%	Pac Ent	51%	51%	
Alcoa	51%	51%	Edly	29%	29%	Pac Ent	51%	51%	
Al Prods	51%	51%	Edson	47%	48%	Pac Tele	51%	51%	
Alumina	51%	51%	F&H	47%	48%	Pac Tele	51%	51%	
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مكتبة العدل



Horton says market forces should control prices

## BP cautious about oil talks

By MARTIN BARROW

OIL exporters should drop demands for Western governments to intervene in oil markets to secure a higher price for crude if they want to achieve greater co-operation between producers and consumers, according to Robert Horton, chairman and chief executive of BP.

Mr Horton said he supported next week's Producer-Consumer Seminar, but gave warning that successful dialogue depended on the absence of proposals for governments to fix oil prices and volumes. The two-day seminar at Paris is sponsored by the governments of France and Venezuela. Mr Horton

said the talks should involve "conditions for trade, access to markets and supplies, security for investment across borders, protection for the commercial transfer of technology and more structured co-operation in responding to disruptions of supply".

He added: "These things do not provide managed markets, but they help create stable market places where business can be done with less risk of arbitrary disturbance by one or another government acting unilaterally."

The world coped well with the disruption to oil supplies caused by the Gulf war because market mechanisms



Horton: warning

were allowed to work, Mr Horton said. Government actions supported the market and did not contradict it, as in 1973 and 1979.

Mr Horton was speaking

after publication of BP's annual Statistical Review of World Energy yesterday.

He forecast a gradual rise in oil prices over the next few years as a result of a reduction in surplus production capacity, increased production costs and the absence of price-competitive alternative fuels. This would reduce the chance of price shocks.

BP estimates that world demand for energy grew 0.4 per cent last year, the slowest rate of growth since 1982, because of sluggish economic growth. Last year was the first since 1985 in which oil reserves did not increase. They fell marginally to 136.5 billion tonnes, or 43 years' supply at current production levels.

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Ban	500	30	50	70	5	13	14	-	-	-	-	110	14	5	-	13	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(*102)	500	30	50	70	5	13	14	-	-	-	-	110	14	5	-	13	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ban	500	30	50	70	5	13	14	-	-	-	-	110	14	5	-	13	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(*102)	500	30	50	70	5	13	14	-	-	-	-	110	14	5	-	13	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ban	500	30	50	70	5	13	14	-	-	-	-	110	14	5	-	13	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(*102)	500	30	50	70	5	13	14	-	-	-	-	110	14	5	-	13	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ban	500	30	50	70	5	13	14	-	-	-	-	110	14	5	-	13	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(*102)	500	30	50	70	5	13	14	-	-	-	-	110	14	5	-	13	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ban	500	30	50	70	5	13	14	-	-	-	-	110	14	5	-	13	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(*102)	500	30	50	70	5	13	14	-	-	-	-	110	14	5	-	13	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ban	500	30	50	70	5	13	14	-	-	-	-	110	14	5	-	13	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(*102)	500	30	50	70	5	13	14	-	-	-	-	110	14	5	-	13	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ban	500	30	50	70	5	13	14	-	-	-	-	110	14	5	-	13	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(*102)	500	30	50	70	5	13	14	-	-	-	-	110	14	5	-	13	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ban	500	30	50	70	5	13	14	-	-	-	-	110	14	5	-	13	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(*102)	500	30	50	70	5	13	14	-	-	-	-	110	14	5	-	13	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ban	500	30	50	70	5	13	14	-	-	-	-	110	14	5	-	13	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(*102)	500	30	50	70	5	13	14	-	-	-	-	110	14	5	-	13	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ban	500	30	50	70	5	13	14	-	-	-	-	110	14	5	-	13	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(*102)	500	30	50	70	5	13	14	-	-	-	-	110	14	5	-	13	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ban	500	30	50	70	5	13	14	-	-	-	-	110	14	5	-	13	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(*102)	500	30	50	70	5	13	14	-	-	-	-	110	14	5	-	13	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ban	500	30	50	70	5	13	14	-	-	-	-	110	14	5	-	13	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(*102)	500	30	50	70	5	13	14	-	-	-	-	110	14	5	-	13	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ban	500	30	50	70	5	13	14	-	-	-	-	110	14	5	-	13	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(*102)	500	30	50	70	5	13	14	-	-	-	-	110	14	5	-	13	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ban	500	30	50	70	5	13	14	-	-	-	-	110	14	5	-	13	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(*102)																								



The g  
is just

1  
 1. The first of these is the  
 2. fact that the Government  
 3. has not been able to  
 4. maintain a stable  
 5. exchange rate.  
 6. This has led to a  
 7. loss of confidence in  
 8. the Government and  
 9. a consequent fall in  
 10. the value of the  
 11. pound.  
 12. The second of these is the  
 13. fact that the Government  
 14. has not been able to  
 15. maintain a stable  
 16. budget.  
 17. This has led to a  
 18. loss of confidence in  
 19. the Government and  
 20. a consequent fall in  
 21. the value of the  
 22. pound.  
 23. The third of these is the  
 24. fact that the Government  
 25. has not been able to  
 26. maintain a stable  
 27. interest rate.  
 28. This has led to a  
 29. loss of confidence in  
 30. the Government and  
 31. a consequent fall in  
 32. the value of the  
 33. pound.  
 34. The fourth of these is the  
 35. fact that the Government  
 36. has not been able to  
 37. maintain a stable  
 38. inflation rate.  
 39. This has led to a  
 40. loss of confidence in  
 41. the Government and  
 42. a consequent fall in  
 43. the value of the  
 44. pound.  
 45. The fifth of these is the  
 46. fact that the Government  
 47. has not been able to  
 48. maintain a stable  
 49. unemployment rate.  
 50. This has led to a  
 51. loss of confidence in  
 52. the Government and  
 53. a consequent fall in  
 54. the value of the  
 55. pound.  
 56. The sixth of these is the  
 57. fact that the Government  
 58. has not been able to  
 59. maintain a stable  
 60. foreign trade balance.  
 61. This has led to a  
 62. loss of confidence in  
 63. the Government and  
 64. a consequent fall in  
 65. the value of the  
 66. pound.  
 67. The seventh of these is the  
 68. fact that the Government  
 69. has not been able to  
 70. maintain a stable  
 71. public sector borrowing  
 72. requirement.  
 73. This has led to a  
 74. loss of confidence in  
 75. the Government and  
 76. a consequent fall in  
 77. the value of the  
 78. pound.  
 79. The eighth of these is the  
 80. fact that the Government  
 81. has not been able to  
 82. maintain a stable  
 83. current account balance.  
 84. This has led to a  
 85. loss of confidence in  
 86. the Government and  
 87. a consequent fall in  
 88. the value of the  
 89. pound.  
 90. The ninth of these is the  
 91. fact that the Government  
 92. has not been able to  
 93. maintain a stable  
 94. foreign direct investment  
 95. position.  
 96. This has led to a  
 97. loss of confidence in  
 98. the Government and  
 99. a consequent fall in  
 100. the value of the  
 101. pound.  
 102. The tenth of these is the  
 103. fact that the Government  
 104. has not been able to  
 105. maintain a stable  
 106. foreign reserves position.  
 107. This has led to a  
 108. loss of confidence in  
 109. the Government and  
 110. a consequent fall in  
 111. the value of the  
 112. pound.  
 113. The eleventh of these is the  
 114. fact that the Government  
 115. has not been able to  
 116. maintain a stable  
 117. foreign debt position.  
 118. This has led to a  
 119. loss of confidence in  
 120. the Government and  
 121. a consequent fall in  
 122. the value of the  
 123. pound.  
 124. The twelfth of these is the  
 125. fact that the Government  
 126. has not been able to  
 127. maintain a stable  
 128. foreign investment position.  
 129. This has led to a  
 130. loss of confidence in  
 131. the Government and  
 132. a consequent fall in  
 133. the value of the  
 134. pound.  
 135. The thirteenth of these is the  
 136. fact that the Government  
 137. has not been able to  
 138. maintain a stable  
 139. foreign trade position.  
 140. This has led to a  
 141. loss of confidence in  
 142. the Government and  
 143. a consequent fall in  
 144. the value of the  
 145. pound.  
 146. The fourteenth of these is the  
 147. fact that the Government  
 148. has not been able to  
 149. maintain a stable  
 150. foreign investment position.  
 151. This has led to a  
 152. loss of confidence in  
 153. the Government and  
 154. a consequent fall in  
 155. the value of the  
 156. pound.  
 157. The fifteenth of these is the  
 158. fact that the Government  
 159. has not been able to  
 160. maintain a stable  
 161. foreign trade position.  
 162. This has led to a  
 163. loss of confidence in  
 164. the Government and  
 165. a consequent fall in  
 166. the value of the  
 167. pound.  
 168. The sixteenth of these is the  
 169. fact that the Government  
 170. has not been able to  
 171. maintain a stable  
 172. foreign investment position.  
 173. This has led to a  
 174. loss of confidence in  
 175. the Government and  
 176. a consequent fall in  
 177. the value of the  
 178. pound.  
 179. The seventeenth of these is the  
 180. fact that the Government  
 181. has not been able to  
 182. maintain a stable  
 183. foreign trade position.  
 184. This has led to a  
 185. loss of confidence in  
 186. the Government and  
 187. a consequent fall in  
 188. the value of the  
 189. pound.  
 190. The eighteenth of these is the  
 191. fact that the Government  
 192. has not been able to  
 193. maintain a stable  
 194. foreign investment position.  
 195. This has led to a  
 196. loss of confidence in  
 197. the Government and  
 198. a consequent fall in  
 199. the value of the  
 200. pound.  
 201. The nineteenth of these is the  
 202. fact that the Government  
 203. has not been able to  
 204. maintain a stable  
 205. foreign trade position.  
 206. This has led to a  
 207. loss of confidence in  
 208. the Government and  
 209. a consequent fall in  
 210. the value of the  
 211. pound.  
 212. The twentieth of these is the  
 213. fact that the Government  
 214. has not been able to  
 215. maintain a stable  
 216. foreign investment position.  
 217. This has led to a  
 218. loss of confidence in  
 219. the Government and  
 220. a consequent fall in  
 221. the value of the  
 222. pound.  
 223. The twenty-first of these is the  
 224. fact that the Government  
 225. has not been able to  
 226. maintain a stable  
 227. foreign trade position.  
 228. This has led to a  
 229. loss of confidence in  
 230. the Government and  
 231. a consequent fall in  
 232. the value of the  
 233. pound.  
 234. The twenty-second of these is the  
 235. fact that the Government  
 236. has not been able to  
 237. maintain a stable  
 238. foreign investment position.  
 239. This has led to a  
 240. loss of confidence in  
 241. the Government and  
 242. a consequent fall in  
 243. the value of the  
 244. pound.  
 245. The twenty-third of these is the  
 246. fact that the Government  
 247. has not been able to  
 248. maintain a stable  
 249. foreign trade position.  
 250. This has led to a  
 251. loss of confidence in  
 252. the Government and  
 253. a consequent fall in  
 254. the value of the  
 255. pound.  
 256. The twenty-fourth of these is the  
 257. fact that the Government  
 258. has not been able to  
 259. maintain a stable  
 260. foreign investment position.  
 261. This has led to a  
 262. loss of confidence in  
 263. the Government and  
 264. a consequent fall in  
 265. the value of the  
 266. pound.  
 267. The twenty-fifth of these is the  
 268. fact that the Government  
 269. has not been able to  
 270. maintain a stable  
 271. foreign trade position.  
 272. This has led to a  
 273. loss of confidence in  
 274. the Government and  
 275. a consequent fall in  
 276. the value of the  
 277. pound.  
 278. The twenty-sixth of these is the  
 279. fact that the Government  
 280. has not been able to  
 281. maintain a stable  
 282. foreign investment position.  
 283. This has led to a  
 284. loss of confidence in  
 285. the Government and  
 286. a consequent fall in  
 287. the value of the  
 288. pound.  
 289. The twenty-seventh of these is the  
 290. fact that the Government  
 291. has not been able to  
 292. maintain a stable  
 293. foreign trade position.  
 294. This has led to a  
 295. loss of confidence in  
 296. the Government and  
 297. a consequent fall in  
 298. the value of the  
 299. pound.  
 300. The twenty-eighth of these is the  
 301. fact that the Government  
 302. has not been able to  
 303. maintain a stable  
 304. foreign investment position.  
 305. This has led to a  
 306. loss of confidence in  
 307. the Government and  
 308. a consequent fall in  
 309. the value of the  
 310. pound.  
 311. The twenty-ninth of these is the  
 312. fact that the Government  
 313. has not been able to  
 314. maintain a stable  
 315. foreign trade position.  
 316. This has led to a  
 317. loss of confidence in  
 318. the Government and  
 319. a consequent fall in  
 320

## MONEY MARKETS

DOLLAR SPOT RATES		OTHER STERLING RATES		DOLLAR SPOT RATES	
Argentina austral*	1639.1-16320.4	Inland	1.4830-1.4644	Singapore	1.7853-1.7696
Australia dollar	2.1315-2.1348	Malaysia	2.7730-2.7900	Switzerland	1.5240-1.5157
Bahian	510.6-510.8	Canada	1.1415-1.1420	Sweden	5.4800-5.4850
Brazil cruzeiro*	501.54-502.45	Denmark	6.5210-6.5260	Norway	5.8900-5.8950
Cyprus pound	0.785-0.786	W Germany	1.7892-1.7922	Netherlands	2.0160-2.0210
Filipino peso	4.925-4.936	France	6.0800-6.0850	Italy	1.3380-1.3390
Guinean franc	51.85-52.21	Hong Kong	32.92-32.96	Belgium (com)	1.2025-1.2047
Guinean franc	12.6800-12.6450	Spain	158.35-158.45	Portugal	112.70-112.80
Hong Kong dollar	54.23-54.34	Spain	12.61-12.65		
India rupee	4.3301-4.3428				
Kuwait dirham	2.6277-2.6344				
Malaysian ringgit	5.07-5.15				
New Zealand dollar	0.575-0.5872				
Saudi Arabian riyal	5.537-5.547				
Singapore dollar	4.7038-4.7118				
S African rand (fin)	5.02-5.0225				
S African rand (com)					
Swedish krona					
Swedish krona					

## COMMODITIES

COMMODITIES

LONDON COFFEE

COCOA		COFFEE	SUGAR (FOB)
582-591	Jul	542-541	C Cinnamon
582-591	Aug	589-588	Q Cinnamon
582-591	Nov	582-582	Q Cinnamon
582-591	Dec	582-582	Q Cinnamon
582-591	Jan	582-582	Q Cinnamon
582-591	Feb	582-582	Q Cinnamon
582-591	Mar	582-582	Q Cinnamon
582-591	Apr	582-582	Q Cinnamon
582-591	May	582-582	Q Cinnamon
582-591	Jun	582-582	Q Cinnamon
582-591	Jul	582-582	Q Cinnamon
582-591	Aug	582-582	Q Cinnamon
582-591	Sep	582-582	Q Cinnamon
582-591	Oct	582-582	Q Cinnamon
582-591	Nov	582-582	Q Cinnamon
582-591	Dec	582-582	Q Cinnamon
582-591	Jan	582-582	Q Cinnamon
582-591	Feb	582-582	Q Cinnamon
582-591	Mar	582-582	Q Cinnamon
582-591	Apr	582-582	Q Cinnamon
582-591	May	582-582	Q Cinnamon
582-591	Jun	582-582	Q Cinnamon
582-591	Jul	582-582	Q Cinnamon
582-591	Aug	582-582	Q Cinnamon
582-591	Sep	582-582	Q Cinnamon
582-591	Oct	582-582	Q Cinnamon
582-591	Nov	582-582	Q Cinnamon
582-591	Dec	582-582	Q Cinnamon
582-591	Jan	582-582	Q Cinnamon
582-591	Feb	582-582	Q Cinnamon
582-591	Mar	582-582	Q Cinnamon
582-591	Apr	582-582	Q Cinnamon
582-591	May	582-582	Q Cinnamon
582-591	Jun	582-582	Q Cinnamon
582-591	Jul	582-582	Q Cinnamon
582-591	Aug	582-582	Q Cinnamon
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582-591	Dec	582-582	Q Cinnamon
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582-591	Jun	582-582	Q Cinnamon
582-591	Jul	582-582	Q Cinnamon
582-591	Aug	582-582	Q Cinnamon
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582-591	Oct	582-582	Q Cinnamon
582-591	Nov	582-582	Q Cinnamon
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582-591	Oct	582-582	Q Cinnamon
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## Continued on page 35



# Industrial poisons land in the drink

Harmful solvents, some dating back to the war, have seeped into underground water supplies.

Nigel Hawkes looks at the dangers

Deep beneath the Hampshire downs, scientists from the British Geological Survey have found a source of contamination from the second world war. The solvent trichloroethylene, used to clean grease from Spitfire engines in a wartime air base hangar, has seeped into the aquifers in the chalk that carry ground water.

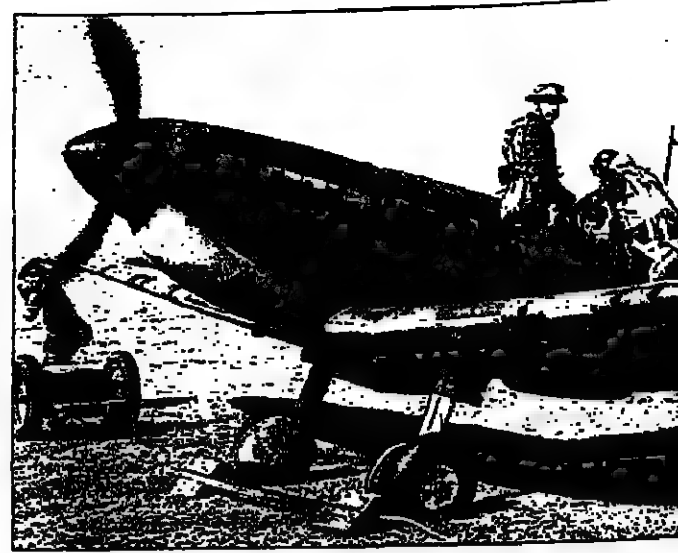
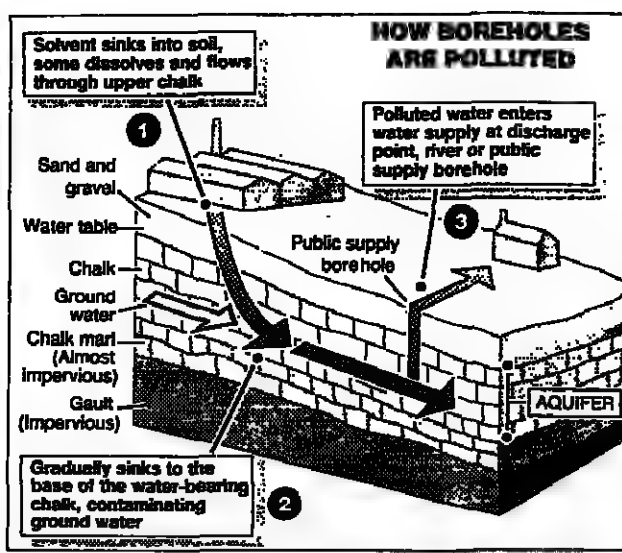
This is no isolated example. All over Britain, solvents that have entered the soil during the past 50 years are contaminating water supplies, causing an insidious problem.

Dr Stephen Foster, the survey's chief hydrogeologist, says 15 boreholes have already been closed because the water in them is contaminated with solvents at levels higher than those permitted for drinking water. In other places water companies are having to treat the water to meet standards.

The problem emerged in the early Eighties, when water com-



A Greenpeace worker checks factory effluent for pollution; how the poison seeps into boreholes (centre diagram); and the cause of the solvent trouble, a Battle of Britain Spitfire



panies detected traces of solvent and wondered where they were coming from. The survey, commissioned by the National Rivers Authority to find the source, has reached some disturbing conclusions.

In the past, chlorinated solvents such as trichloroethylene, tetrachloroethylene, methylene chloride and methyl chloroform — the commonest in Britain — were not thought to be a pollution problem. They evaporate rapidly and degrade in sunlight, so when spilled they generally disappear. Their main danger is in the workplace, where they can be inhaled. These solvents are widely used in dry-

cleaning, metal-working, aircraft and motor maintenance, leather-making and photo-processing.

However, the survey found that when the solvents reach the soil, they do not evaporate. Unlike oil, they are heavier than water, so they sink.

"They penetrate deeply and rapidly," Dr Foster says. "They go down 30, 40 or 50 metres. They are very persistent, with virtually no significant natural degradation. Drilling down under the old air base in Hampshire, we found a high concentration of trichloroethylene, even though the base had been out of use for 25 years."

The permitted levels of the

solvents in drinking water are very low, only a few parts per billion, so even a spill of a few litres could contaminate many millions of litres of ground water.

In some of the places investigated by the survey team, the amounts involved were several thousand litres. How this much was allowed to escape is unknown, but it appears to have come from leaks, tank ruptures, dumping in landfill sites and the pouring of waste materials into soakaway drains.

The problem is most common in industrial areas. Around Birmingham, a survey by a team from the university looked at 59

boreholes and found that more than a third were fairly heavily contaminated with a variety of solvents. Similar results are likely from many cities and towns built over chalk, such as Cambridge, Doncaster and Brighton.

Can anything be done to repair the damage? The land and the boreholes might be decontaminated if the polluted water was pumped out, cleaned and replaced in the ground, but that would be expensive and slow.

The best option, the scientists believe, might be to pump in chemicals such as ethanol or

methane, to stimulate and feed the bacteria, which would then break down the pollutants more rapidly.

Deciding who should pay for the work is another problem. The principle that the polluter pays is hard to apply to spills that may be almost half a century old. In many cases tracing the sources is almost impossible.

"We could, of course, simply close the boreholes and leave the pollution there," Dr Foster says. "The ground would then remain polluted for decades or centuries."

Given the demand for ground water, which provides almost a third of Britain's supply, that does not appear an attractive option.

## Can maths stop fires multiplying?

Scientists are using computers to discover how to fight the high-speed spread of flames



Summertime terror: research may help beat French forest fire

British scientists are to build mathematical models of forest fires to find out why they are so devastating. Professor Fred Lockwood, a combustion expert at Imperial College, London, believes part of the answer may lie in flashover, in which material far from the fire front appears to burst into flames spontaneously.

Professor Lockwood believes thermal radiation may be an important cause of flashover, a phenomenon he first saw in the early Eighties when investigating the MGM casino fire in Las Vegas. He now wants to explore the hypothesis that something similar makes forest fires spread rapidly, even without winds to fan them. The project is being funded

by the European Community and the team, working with Greek and Portuguese scientists, will concentrate on fires in Mediterranean areas. The project is being funded by the European Community.

Professor Lockwood and his colleagues are experts in computational fluid dynamics (CFD), a relatively new discipline, in which powerful computers work out complex mathematical equations describing the way fluids flow.

Experts have adapted it to predict the paths of fires in enclosed spaces, so that buildings can be made more fireproof.

A building can be thought of as an enormous box divided into thousands of smaller boxes and equations are used to describe the motion, mass, momentum and energy of fluids in every small box. The analysts then calculate what is happening between the boxes. CFD experts can now predict the path of flames and smoke.

The present project takes the fire modelling exercise out of doors for the first time. The mathematics become even more complex as they have to take Earth's atmosphere into account.

If flashover is involved, the

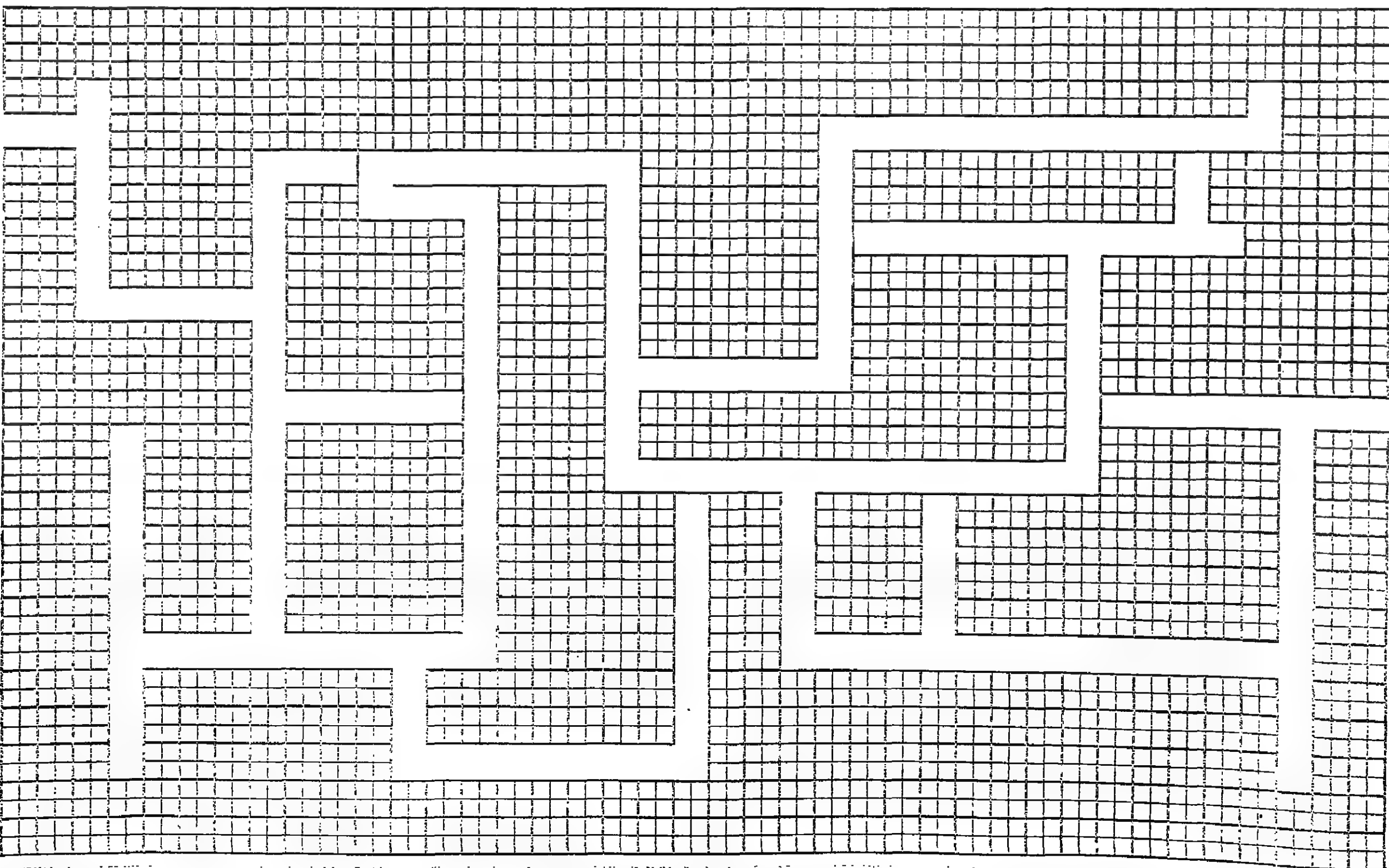
height to which the flames rise as the forest blazes will be crucial. This is because the fire will be able to "see" further, Professor Lockwood says. "Radiation is a line-of-sight thing," he says. "We see by a form of radiation and it is just the same for a fire: what it can see it can get at."

To test the hypothesis, the Imperial team will reconstruct a model of previous Mediterranean forest fires and see whether the computer predictions of the outcome match what happened.

The information should help fire authorities to take a more scientific approach to designing fire breaks and improve fire-fighting techniques.

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Norman Howell on Johnny Herbert, the racing driver staging a courageous comeback from injury

# Negotiating the road to recovery

JOHNNY Herbert's victory at Le Mans last week completed a remarkable recovery from the serious leg and foot injuries he suffered in a horrific accident at Brands Hatch in 1988.

Herbert had driven so well in the two seasons before his accident that Benetton, one of the "big four" in Formula One, signed him up for the 1989 season: a seemingly extraordinary decision, as he was lying in a hospital bed at the time.

But to those who saw him race for Jordan in 1987, when he won the Formula Three British championship, and again in 1988 in Formula 3000, where he won the first race of the season, snapping him up for a Formula One team was the natural thing to do. Comparisons were being made between Herbert and the present Formula One

world champion, Ayrton Senna, when they were the same age.

But the injuries took longer than anticipated to heal, or perhaps people were premature in anticipating great things for someone so young who had just had such a traumatic experience. Herbert could hardly walk. He would hobble on his heels a few yards to the car, or move about on a moped. He would have to be lifted in and out of his car. He is slightly built, his face younger than his 27 years, and two seasons ago it was often twisted simply with the efforts of getting about.

Confidence in the British driver's ability to recover was boosted when he had a great race in Brazil, the first of that season, finishing fourth. It seemed as if he would carve his way through the rankings.



Herbert: pugnacious

"This man is seriously quick," James Hunt said, a sentiment echoed by all the cognoscenti in the Formula One paddock. But a few races later, he was out of Benetton. Unable to brake or use the clutch properly because of muscle wast-

age, he was not competitive any more, and his team had to let him go.

Herbert is not bitter about that period. "I was right to start so early after the accident. I wouldn't be here otherwise," he says. "All I would have is the memory of Brazil. I just wouldn't have made it back into Formula One."

Herbert is back in the Lotus team, testing at Silverstone, together with all the other big names in Formula One. He still walks awkwardly, but is clearly a pugnacious young man who is determined to have his way. Last season, he took the long road to Japan to compete in their Formula 3000 and sports car series. It is a road many drivers fear will lead to oblivion. But Herbert made the best of it, putting many miles under his belt, getting his confidence back,

and putting the horrors of Brands Hatch behind him.

"Yes, more than a physical problem, it really is a mental one. Confidence is so important in the make-up of a driver," Herbert said, shortly before starting another grueling session of tests in which the pressure on the drivers is as intense as it is in a race.

Physically, he is clearly in top form, as testified by the fact that he drove at Le Mans, where the cars are considerably heavier than in Formula One, as are the demands — the lack of sleep and the sheer length of time spent at the wheel.

"I didn't find Le Mans so tough," he said. "The concentration is less intense, you have time to think down the Mulsanne straight." These are clearly the words of a man who has recovered from the

physical scars. But can Herbert overcome the mental scars of Brands Hatch? "I'm afraid that is anybody's guess," Trevor Foster, the Jordan team manager who was Herbert's race engineer in the minor formulas and who knows his potential better than anyone else, said.

"There is no doubt that before the accident he was exceptional. Very fast indeed, very talented. He seems to be making a good comeback. The time off the Formula One circuit must have helped him a lot."

John Watson, the former racing driver who is one of the most perceptive observers in Formula One, says: "A good driver will never lose the ability. Johnny is good. What he must do is learn to live with his trauma, compensate for his disabilities, and that he is managing to do."

## RUGBY LEAGUE

## Myler returns to Widnes as coach

By KEITH MACKLIN

WIDNES, thwarted in their attempts to sign Andy Gregory, of Wigan, or an Australian player-coach to replace Doug Myler, their former captain and coach.

Myler, who also captained and coached Great Britain, has been given a two-year contract. He is at present working with the promotions department of St Helens. Although aware that he is not first choice, Myler is "thrilled and delighted to be back with my home town club".

A centre or stand-off half, he once held the Widnes try-scoring record, and was captain of the last Great Britain party to win a series in Australia, in 1970.

Bobby Goulding, the Wigan and Great Britain reserve scrum half, has been placed on the transfer list by Wigan at £120,000 after refusing to sign a three-year contract. In addition, he has been accused by the Sydney club, Eastern Suburbs,

of walking out on them in mid-season, although Goulding claims he was injured.

In 1990, he was involved in an incident on the New Zealand tour in which he was brought before an Auckland court accused of assault. He was considered fortunate to avoid both prosecution and dismissal from the tour.

His refusal to sign a new contract at Wigan will be linked with rumours associating him with Leeds, among other clubs. He is dissatisfied as an under-study to Andy Gregory, both at club and international level.

The Rugby Football League is to launch Project 2000, a new expansion programme for youth rugby, featuring an under-18 league named the Rugby League Academy. The under-18 competition will be backed by the introduction of the first government-supported apprenticeship scheme, with college and work experience courses augmenting coaching.

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# Eager England no longer the innocents abroad

Glorious though it was to become grand slam winners in March, it is going to make England prime targets for the Australians this summer.

There is nothing the Australians like better than putting over the Poms — and carrying the pennant of champions of the northern hemisphere will be like waving a red flag at them. They are excited at the prospect of knocking us off our pedestal, so those of us wearing the England jersey will need to be on top of our game. The tour of Australia and Fiji is going to be no holiday trip to the sun. I can see plenty of excitement, and not a little pain.

Happily, when we head for Australia next Monday, we will be better equipped and fitter than any England team has been. Geoff Cooke and Roger Uttley brought us to peak fitness and conditioning last season. That, together with the improvement we all achieved in personal and team skills, won us the five nations



As England, last season's rugby union grand slam winners, prepare to tour Australia and Fiji, Rob Andrew, the England stand-off half, looks at the task confronting them

championship. There will be a large carry-over of team spirit, camaraderie and expertise. Having raised the expectations of the English rugby supporters last season, we are determined not to let anyone down — particularly ourselves.

Most of us have maintained our fitness levels, in spite of the need for a break after a hard season. Only two players were not quite up to scratch at the England training sessions last weekend, but I suspect they will be close to full fitness by the first tour match. Once a player has reached a high level of fitness, it is easier to maintain it rather than let it slip

and have to slog at it again. Luckily, Paul Rendall passed the fitness test after a calf operation, as apart from his scrummage skills, we will need him as the "judge" for the players' "court", which punishes players for alleged misdemeanours, and enforces many an evening on the "court". The "court" turned the tables on him in Fiji on one tour, ordering him to wear a grass skirt for three days. Yes, I know it seems juvenile, but it was hilarious at the time.

When I first went to play in Australia — for the Gordon club in the Sydney league in the summer of 1986 — the thing that

struck me was that the Australian club players were a lot fitter. They trained a lot harder and took the game more seriously than we did in England in those days. Individual skills were no higher there, but if there was any deficiency in that department, they more than made up for it by superior fitness.

Being an English fly half in the Sydney league, I was an obvious target for the hard men. I suppose you could say I was a bit of an innocent abroad, coming from Nottingham, and not long down from Cambridge University.

The Australians were certainly marching to the beat of a different drum. They were more aggressive, more physical. I was prepared for it to be tougher, but the physical nature of the game was an eye-opener. The backs were expected to pick up the chores of the forwards. They tackled and mauled and they retained the ball in the tackle, waiting for their forwards to arrive and take over. Those tactics are now common-

place in British rugby, but it was a jolt — and a tremendous experience — at the time.

I have tasted the Australian way of doing things on their own soil on three other occasions: with England in the World Cup of 1987, on the England tour there in 1988, and with the Lions in 1989. I remember being grateful that I had a summer off in 1990.

England tangled with New South Wales at the start of the 1988 tour — just as we are going to this time.

They gave us a real Aussie welcome, beating us 23-12. Nick Farr-Jones, their scrum half, was the mainspring of much they did that day. He is hoping to be in Sydney to greet us again but, this time, I am sure he will find England much better prepared to deal with him. NSW have lost a few backs to rugby league since then.

Australia are sure to field Michael Lynagh at stand-off half,

so we will be aiming to keep penalties to a minimum. Then there is David Campese — home after playing in Italy — plus those tremendous international forwards, Steve Poidevin and Steve Cusler, who are trying to regain their places in the national team. They have been included in the 36-man Australia World Cup training squad.

It looks as if NSW could provide the bulk of the forwards for the Australian team, with their front row, Tony Daly, Phil Kearns and Ewen McKenzie likely to be called on *en bloc*. They did well in the three-match tour of New Zealand last year, particularly in the last match, which Australia won 21-9.

I shall be doing my best to avoid the attentions of the Australians' latest back-row find, O'Haregan, the Samoa-born flyer who, having played for New Zealand at junior level, earned their respect when he played against them on that tour.

I need to get hold of my old friend, Alan Jones, the former Australia coach, so he can bring me up to date. Even though he has turned his attention to rugby league and is coaching Balmain, Alan keeps his finger on the rugby union pulse. I do not think he would give away any secrets, but you never know — there is no love lost between him and Bob Dwyer, the present coach.

The Fijians will cause us a few problems. They are a handful if you let them get going; they are so wonderfully athletic. Unfortunately, although they are tremendous athletes and excel at sevens, they have not mastered the tight discipline needed in the 15-a-side game.

The tour is clearly an important part of our development for the World Cup, and every English player will be determined to play to his peak, not only to beat the Aussies, but also to stay in the frame for World Cup selection. It is going to be a cracker of a tour.

## BOXING

# Tyson's critics are disarmed by a model of decorum

From SRIKUMAR SEN, BOXING CORRESPONDENT, LAS VEGAS

THOSE who were expecting Mike Tyson to be out of condition and out of sorts for his bout with Donovan "Razor" Ruddock here tomorrow, after press reports of wayward behaviour in recent weeks, were disappointed when he appeared at the last press conference on Tuesday.

Weighing 218lb, no more than his weight last time out, in March, he looked as chaste, neat and presentable as a scrubbed schoolboy. He even apologised to Ruddock for verbally abusing him at an earlier press conference.

"Sorry, Razor, I called you bad names," he said, when reminded by somebody of his behaviour.

On Tuesday, he appeared relaxed and spontaneously cooperative in the company of his pet hate, American journalists, who, according to Tyson, practice "outsource wall-paper journalism" and portray him as Dr Jekyll and Mr Tyson.

If, after his tasteless street talk of recent weeks, you were expecting him to speak in mumbling monosyllables, you could not have been more wrong. He can be disarmingly articulate. The fluency of his speech delivered with a slight lisp leaves you feeling a little guilty for even thinking of stereotyping him.

He said of Ruddock: "He's an odd guy, kind of odd. He's bourgeois, he's a bourgeoisie kind of guy. He's always wearing suits. Elegance is not in him. This is the Nineties. It's time to be casual."

Tyson revealed a remarkable perception when he commented on the half-page advertisement placed in a local newspaper by the backers of Evander Holyfield, the world heavyweight champion. The ad reads: "Hey Mike, let's get it on!"

Tyson said: "Holyfield's people are asking for options. They do not want to fight me. They want to fight options. That's ridiculous. That shows you what his [Holyfield's] marketability is. The champion of the world should not be making challenges. He should be accepting them."

"The title, the belt, is a symbol, but the champion is an individual. It's like when you looked at Ali you always thought you were looking at him as a champion. It's good to have the title to show hard work. In due time, I'll get it."

Ruddock, on the other hand, was not so forceful. He seemed a little weary of going through it all again, though the thought of his purse of \$5.3 million (£3.25 million) helped him put a brave face on it.

"You have to accept defeat and victory," he said. "As long as I know I've given my best effort, if I lose, it does not bother me. I'm definitely very fortunate to have a second chance against Mike Tyson. It was in my best interests to fight him again right now."

It was hardly fighting talk, and a lovely Jamaican accent which tried bravely to surface above the Canadian did not help either. Perhaps the tag "this time it's over when it's over" for the re-match was bothering him.

Ruddock looked overweight and apprehensive. Had he lived too well on the millions he had picked up? Or had reports of the bout being called off affected his training? "I'm comfortable with the weight I am at," he said. "I've trained very hard. I have a good diet. It just happens that I'm a little heavier than the last fight."

His cornermen say he is 10lb heavier, but Man Howard, a sports medicine expert engaged by the Ruddock camp three weeks ago, claims the extra weight is all muscle. "He's carrying 14% per cent less fat," Howard said. "He has been bulked up, just like Holyfield was, and I'll make him more effective against a smaller man."

If the extra weight is, in fact, muscle and not fat and deliberately induced, it should be a more even contest than last time. If not, spare a thought for Ruddock.

There will be heavy security at the Mirage. In the brawl between cornermen and minders that followed their last bout, which Richard Steele stopped in the seventh round, there was a serious danger of people being shot by men carrying guns.

Chuck Minker, the head of the Nevada State Athletic Commission, said: "People do not realise how close we were to somebody being killed or severely injured. Only designated people are allowed in the ring after this one."

Butch Lewis, the promoter, recalled: "I know men who were packing guns and carrying knives. I was frightened for my young son and got the hell out of there."

Man of perception: Tyson on his best behaviour at the Las Vegas press conference

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## YACHTING

# Warden Owen is likely skipper of Wings of Oracle

By BARRY PICKTHALL

WINGS of Oracle, the British Admiral's Cup team, at the centre of a crew shake-up, competed in the offshore race at Kiel Week yesterday without an official skipper or tactician.

Flight Lieutenant John Best, the man responsible for leading the RAF's dalliance into top-level offshore racing at the expense of Oracle UK, has been demoted to the role of navigator and project manager. A new skipper, "with more experience than those at present on board", according to Geoff Squire, the chairman of Oracle UK, is expected to be announced today. The new man — Eddie Warden Owen, of Britain, is expected to be announced today. The new man — Eddie Warden Owen, of Britain, is expected to be announced today.

The episode highlights the widening gulf that exists between good club sailors and the professional campaigns led by Lawrie Smith and Mike Peckham, the one-time Port of London, sponsored by Peter de Savary, was launched late in the trials for the British Admiral's Cup team but, after suffering some teething troubles, is now a leading contender for next week's One Ton Cup at Newport, Rhode Island.

Junio V, Peckham's 50-footer, the third member of the British team, skippered by the Star gold medal winner, Mike McIntyre, proved instantly competitive, winning this year's opening 50-footer regatta at Key West, Florida. The yacht lies second in the world championship series. The crew scored a narrow victory over Will, the latest Japanese 50-footer, in last weekend's Round the Island race, but was racing with old sails.

Both men's and women's competitions will be held on a round-robin basis.

Before flying out to Germany, Southworth placed the blame for their poor performance more on the yacht's design configuration than any of the personalities involved. "Our rivals at the Two Ton Cup were all five to ten per cent stiffer than us. We were off the pace and there is no substitute for speed. We made mistakes, but our tactics were dictated by the fact that the boat was not as fast."

Wings of Oracle has been rebalanced to improve her performance upwind.

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## BASKETBALL

# Tournament trouble

AN ALREADY devalued Commonwealth championship, which starts in Edinburgh tomorrow, has been affected by more late withdrawals (Nicholas Harting writes).

Barbados, the Bahamas and Trinidad and Tobago will be absent, while Uganda have also been pulled out of the draw after failing to confirm their entry.

The Australian, Canadian and New Zealand men's teams had previously turned down invitations due to the costs involved.

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## SPORTS LETTERS

### Wimbledon ticket problems

From Mr M. L. Owen  
Sir, On Monday there was no play at Wimbledon because of the rain. The players did not even appear on court.

Yet, according to the official programme, ticket money is not refundable — although the purchaser "will then be allowed to buy a ticket for the equivalent day next year" (at 1992 prices).

Ticket money was refunded for the rained-off Sunday in the "Test match at Lords. Why not the rained-off Monday at Wimbledon?"

Yours faithfully,  
M. L. OWEN,  
35 Church Crescent,  
Finchley, N3.

From Mr Preetinder Cheema  
Sir, Having once again gone through the ritual of applying for tickets in the Wimbledon ballot and been unsuccessful for the seventeenth consecutive year, I am having to satisfy myself with watching on television.

While I see the merits of a ballot, surely the All England Club could also adopt some form of queuing system. This would ensure that people who have applied over many years would eventually become successful.

The only alternatives I see for myself are obtaining a ticket from a tout, which infringes the regulations, or marrying a member of the royal family, which is highly unlikely.

Yours faithfully,  
PREETINDER CHEEMA,  
26 Harequinn Court,  
Roath, Cardiff.

### A vote for Morocco

From Mr Edward Smith  
Sir, The British press has reduced the competitors to host the 1998 World Cup to two: England and France. Allow me to cast a vote for Morocco.

I have recently observed the football facilities in that country. The new stadiums in Casablanca and Rabat easily surpass all of the ancient monuments found in the English League.

Does Morocco have enough other stadiums, training facilities, etc. to support the World Cup? Possibly not at this time, but, if given the nod by FIFA, I believe these additional facilities would spring up in a short time.

Italy in 1990 showed the world what the stadiums of the Nineties should be like. The English attitude is most recently displayed by the league champions. Rather than build a modern facility, they have elected to refurbish Highbury.

Does Morocco have a serious chance? Probably not. Should it get the tournament? Yes, if only because it may awaken football club management.

Yours truly,  
EDWARD SMITH,  
L'Ambasciata Americana,  
Via Veneto 119a,  
Rome, Italy.

Keep the hats on

From Mr J. M. Butterfield  
Sir, My wife and I disagree strongly with Laura Thompson (June 22) that "the ladies should leave the hats at home". Our first visit to a race meeting in my combined 100 years was pure pleasure: the race scene in *My Fair Lady* became reality. I have never before seen so many elegantly dressed ladies in one day — removal of the hats would have spoiled the effect.

Yours sincerely,  
JOHN M. BUTTERFIELD,  
17 Torchaire Rise,  
Gloucestershire.

### Fairer scoring system needed

From Mr J. A. Shenton  
Sir, Watching the bout between Eubank and Watson (report, June 24), with the subsequent controversy over the result, made me wonder why the scores are not announced at the end of each round. Surely this would be fairer all round.

Each boxer, and his corner, would know exactly where he stood. Rather than rely on subjective and possibly clouded judgment, they could adjust tactics on the basis of fact.

Spectators and viewers would benefit, being better informed during the course of the contest.

Yours faithfully,  
J. A. SHENTON,  
198 Old Brompton Road, SW5.

Front-foot shuffle

From Mr Jiten Bardwal  
Sir, Cricket continues to be bedevilled by the front-foot no-ball law. I suggest we revert to the old rule by drawing another line 3ft behind the stumps and parallel to them.

If the wicketkeeper is between the stumps and this new line when the ball is released, the bowler can use the old laws without change. If, however, the wicketkeeper is standing back, then the only change will be that the new line is the bowling crease.

This would take into account the greater prowess of modern athletes: a no-ball would be called early enough for a batsman to caress or hoick it to the boundary (thus used to be memorable hits off no-balls); and there would be less danger of fast bowlers running on the middle of the pitch.

There would also be a fiction more time for the umpire to watch the back foot of the bowler and where the ball is pitching for lbw purposes, and less need for helmets. A bouncer (and the inadvertent bouncer) would be properly dealt with.

Yours faithfully,  
JITEN BARDWAL,  
4 Broad Green Wood,  
Bayford,  
Hertfordshire.

### First among equals

From Mr Robin Steiber  
Sir, In your otherwise excellent leading article (June 22) about the FA's attempt to ruin English football, you write: "There is a case for a smaller senior division... called 'premier' by all means."

Why? My dictionary says that premier means "first". In football it seems to be taking on a bogus meaning, judging by those leagues which have premier as well as first divisions. Must we descend to the same level of illiteracy as the Scots?

I look forward to the extension of this nonsense to other sports. "Jaguar finished first at Le Mans, but sadly lost to Mazda, who finished premier."

Yours faithfully,  
ROBIN STEIBER,  
89 Langthorne Street, SW6.

Summary dismissal

From Major G. H. Chambers  
Sir, Peter West's gentle suggestion (May 30) to the over-zealous Test commentator, Geoffrey Boycott, has had the opposite effect. His "summaries" are now so extended that they merit a summary of their own.

Yours sincerely,  
GEOFFREY CHAMBERS,  
St Nicholas, Mead Road,  
Winchester, Hampshire.

## ATHLETICS

HERGOLD, The Netherlands: Adrian Paulsen (Dutch) won the 100m (10.27sec) and 200m (21.11sec) races. Other winners: 400m (1.07sec), 800m (2.11sec), 1500m (4.07sec), 5000m (16.47sec), 10000m (34.11sec), 20000m (1.1.07sec), 30000m (1.1.07sec), 40000m (1.1.07sec), 50000m (1.1.07sec), 60000m (1.1.07sec), 70000m (1.1.07sec), 80000m (1.1.07sec), 90000m (1.1.07sec), 100000m (1.1.07sec).

BASEBALL  
NATIONAL LEAGUE: Cincinnati Reds 5, San Diego Padres 2; Chicago Cubs 5, Pittsburgh Pirates 1; New York Mets 6, Montreal Expos 5; Houston Astros 7, Atlanta Braves 0; St Louis Cardinals 10, Philadelphia Phillies 6; San Francisco Giants 9, Los Angeles Dodgers 4.

AMERICAN LEAGUE: Minnesota Twins 9, Toronto Blue Jays 6; New York Yankees 6, Boston Red Sox 5; Baltimore Orioles 11, Cleveland Indians 2; Milwaukee Brewers 11, Detroit Tigers 3; Chicago White Sox 4, Seattle Mariners 3; California Angels 4, Kansas City Royals 2; Texas Rangers 6, Oakland A's 1.

BASKETBALL  
NBA: Los Angeles Lakers 107, Boston Celtics 103; New York Knicks 107, Philadelphia 76ers 103; Chicago Bulls 107, Detroit Pistons 103; Houston Rockets 107, San Antonio Spurs 103; Dallas Mavericks 107, Phoenix Suns 103; Golden State Warriors 107, Sacramento Kings 103; Portland Trail Blazers 107, Utah Jazz 103; Los Angeles Clippers 107, New Jersey Nets 103; Miami Heat 107, Orlando Magic 103; Washington Wizards 107, New York Knicks 103; Philadelphia 76ers 107, Boston Celtics 103; Chicago Bulls 107, Detroit Pistons 103; Houston Rockets 107, San Antonio Spurs 103; Dallas Mavericks 107, Phoenix Suns 103; Golden State Warriors 107, Sacramento Kings 103; Portland Trail Blazers 107, Utah Jazz 103; Los Angeles Clippers 107, New Jersey Nets 103; Miami Heat 107, Orlando Magic 103; Washington Wizards 107, New York Knicks 103; Philadelphia 76ers 107, Boston Celtics 103; Chicago Bulls 107, Detroit Pistons 103; Houston Rockets 107, San Antonio Spurs 103; Dallas Mavericks 107, Phoenix Suns 103; Golden State Warriors 107, Sacramento Kings 103; Portland Trail Blazers 107, Utah Jazz 103; Los Angeles Clippers 107, New Jersey Nets 103; Miami Heat 107, Orlando Magic 103; Washington Wizards 107, New York Knicks 103; Philadelphia 76ers 107, Boston Celtics 103; Chicago Bulls 107, Detroit Pistons 103; Houston Rockets 107, San Antonio Spurs 103; Dallas Mavericks 107, Phoenix Suns 103; Golden State Warriors 107, Sacramento Kings 103; Portland Trail Blazers 107, Utah Jazz 103; Los Angeles Clippers 107, New Jersey Nets 103; Miami Heat 107, Orlando Magic 103; Washington Wizards 107, New York Knicks 103; Philadelphia 76ers 107, Boston Celtics 103; Chicago Bulls 107, Detroit Pistons 103; Houston Rockets 107, San Antonio Spurs 103; Dallas Mavericks 107, Phoenix Suns 103; Golden State Warriors 107, Sacramento Kings 103; Portland Trail Blazers 107, Utah Jazz 103; Los Angeles Clippers 107, New Jersey Nets 103; Miami Heat 107, Orlando Magic 103; Washington Wizards 107, New York Knicks 103; Philadelphia 76ers 107, Boston Celtics 103; Chicago Bulls 107, Detroit Pistons 103; Houston Rockets 107, San Antonio Spurs 103; Dallas Mavericks 107, Phoenix Suns 103; Golden State Warriors 107, Sacramento Kings 103; Portland Trail Blazers 107, Utah Jazz 103; Los Angeles Clippers 107, New Jersey Nets 103; Miami Heat 107, Orlando Magic 103; Washington Wizards 107, New York Knicks 103; Philadelphia 76ers 107, Boston Celtics 103; Chicago Bulls 107, Detroit Pistons 103; Houston Rockets 107, San Antonio Spurs 103; Dallas Mavericks 107, Phoenix Suns 103; Golden State Warriors 107, Sacramento Kings 103; Portland Trail Blazers 107, Utah Jazz 103; Los Angeles Clippers 107, New Jersey Nets 103; Miami Heat 107, Orlando Magic 103; Washington Wizards 107, New York Knicks 103; Philadelphia 76ers 107, Boston Celtics 103; Chicago Bulls 107, Detroit Pistons 103; Houston Rockets 107, San Antonio Spurs 103; Dallas Mavericks 107, Phoenix Suns 103; Golden State Warriors 107, Sacramento Kings 103; Portland Trail Blazers 107, Utah Jazz 103; Los Angeles Clippers 107, New Jersey Nets 103; Miami Heat 107, Orlando Magic 103; Washington Wizards 107, New York Knicks 103; Philadelphia 76ers 107, Boston Celtics 103; Chicago Bulls 107, Detroit Pistons 103; Houston Rockets 107, San Antonio Spurs 103; Dallas Mavericks 107, Phoenix Suns 1







Durham score over 300 in a brave but vain bid to topple Glamorgan in the first round of the NatWest Trophy after Maynard's 151

# Yorkshire happy to see the last of dangerous Donald

By GEOFFREY WHEELER

YORKSHIRE'S batsmen will be glad they have seen the back of Allan Donald for this season. Warwickshire's South African fast bowler brought his tally of wickets against them in four matches to 23, at a cost just over ten runs apiece, by taking four for 16 in the seven-wicket victory at Edgbaston yesterday in the first round of the NatWest Trophy.

It was sweet revenge for Warwickshire for their surprise defeat in last month's Benson and Hedges Cup quarter-final and a ten-wicket beating in the second round of last season's NatWest competition at Headingley.

Donald bowled five wickets and two no-balls in his first four overs, in which he accounted for Moxon, but then found the range and bowled Byas and Blakey neck and crop with successive deliveries.

In his second spell he ended the only Yorkshire stand of any consequence, one of 41 between Robinson and Pickles. Needing no more than 124, Warwickshire cruised home for the loss of Ratcliffe, Moles and Reeve.

Andy Gorum, the Scotland

goalkeeper, who has been ordered to give up cricket following his £1 million transfer from Hibernian to Rangers, had an enjoyable last match for Scotland against Sussex.

He claimed the wickets of Lenham and Parker with his medium-paced bowling and then scored 21 in his side's vain chase after 232 at Edgbaston, where Sussex won by 72 runs.

Northamptonshire's 260 for five proved far too tall a target for Staffordshire at Stone where Robert Bailey hit eight sixes in his 145 made as a third-wicket partnership of 104 with Allan Lamb.

Tim Boon, with an unbeaten 76, steered Leicestershire to a seven-wicket victory over Shropshire, for whom John Abrahams, the former Lancashire captain, made top score of 53.

While Buckinghamshire's 159 for eight proved insufficient to cause serious embarrassment to Somerset, who knocked off the runs for the loss of four wickets at Bath, with Roebuck 64 not out at the end.

After Mike Gatting's 65, Middlesex were disappointed

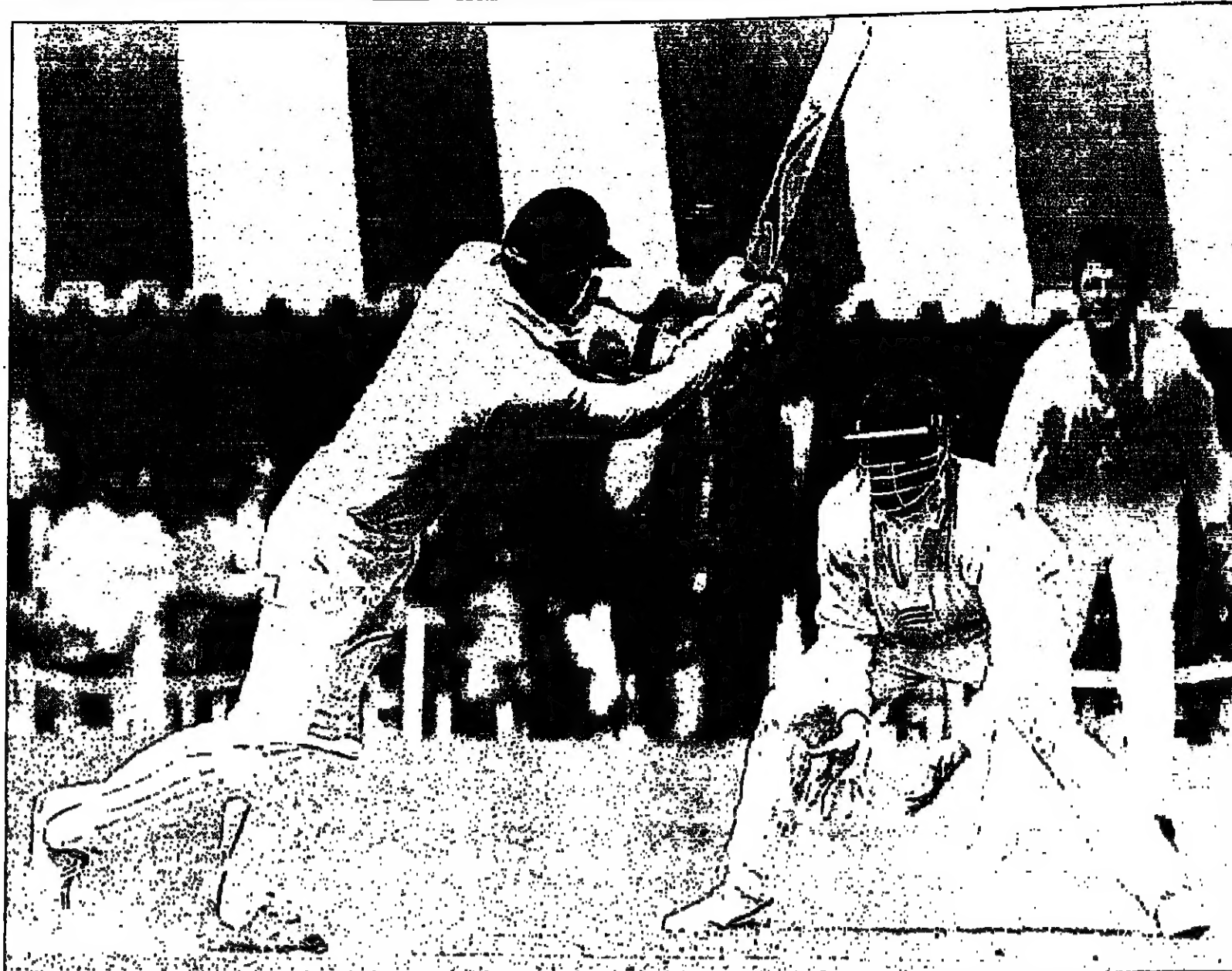
not to make more than 216 for nine against Ireland at Clontarf.

Lewis took four for 47 for Ireland who had reached 75 for four when rain brought play to an end. But they have only 25 overs remaining to pull off a shock result.

Keat was the first team into the second round, beating Cambridgeshire by six wickets at Canterbury well before tea, but not without a minor alarm. They needed only 108 but slipped to 59 for four, with all the wickets going to a Pakistani Ajaz Akhtar.

Tim Robinson made 124 and Mark Crawley an unbeaten 74 — they put on 147 for the fourth wicket — as Nottinghamshire piled up 306 for four against Lincolnshire for whom Paul McKewen, a schoolmaster, emerged with a creditable three for 52.

Heavy rain washed out play at the Oval after Surrey had reached 142 for one against Oxfordshire, with Darren Bicknell going well on 68. Gloucestershire put in by Norfolk at Bristol where the start was delayed until early evening, were indebted to half-centuries from Jonathan Hardy and the captain, Tony Wright.



Take that: Rice, the Devon opening batsman, clips a shot towards one of the many marquee at the picturesque Exmouth ground yesterday

## Easy win for Essex beside the seaside

By ALAN LEE  
CRICKET CORRESPONDENT

EXMOUTH: Essex beat Devon by eight wickets

NERVOUS giggles abounded among the Essex players when they gathered here yesterday. The pitch on this seaside ground, shored between the cliffs and the sand dunes, was wet, so wet that it was pointless waiting for it to dry. These were conditions, as Graham Gooch well knew, in which the mighty could be humbled.

That it did not happen was due to a small measure to the toss, won with relief by Gooch. Devon, inevitably seen in first, mustered as many as 149 only through an impressive half-century from Nick Folland, one of the country's most talented part-timers.

Even against such a modest

target, Gooch and Stephenson had to adjust and improve, their runs in an opening stand of 108 not invariably coming from the middle of the bat. But the 3,000 crowd knew before tea that they were not about to witness an upset.

The occasion was still a resounding success, nine months of graft by the Exmouth club turning the ground into an intimate and lucrative arena flanked by blue marquees and temporary stands.

There were two moments in the day when disharmony threatened. The first was a fractious tussle for the toss, won with relief by Gooch. Devon, inevitably seen in first, mustered as many as 149 only through an impressive half-century from Nick Folland, one of the country's most talented part-timers.

Even against such a modest

turbid the windscreen of Gooch's car. But Gooch survived, to the noisy delight of an admiring schoolboy army in a part of the world where the England captain was previously a silver-screen hero. When he mistimed a pull to mid-wicket, he was mobbed on his trolley back.

Heavy rain on Tuesday evening aborted all the efforts to reverse the effects of a weekend deluge and, if Essex were philosophical about playing in alien conditions, they must also have been apprehensive. The toss eased their fears and Foster removed Edwards, the Devon captain, with his sixth ball, to pretty much dispel them.

From that time on, they were evidently the superior professionals, confident in a routine to which the minor county could only aspire. Folland, however, suffered nothing by comparison.

Dropped at gully off Pringle before he had scored, the 27-year-old left-hander then batted in quick-footed, organised style befitting one who made a century against Nottinghamshire earlier this year.

He is a geography master by profession but could find a job in this game if he desired. Folland put on 48 with Rice before Such's off breaks, some turning lavishly, took two wickets in consecutive overs. The best batting of the innings followed from Folland and Dawson, two of five Exmouth players in the side, but, from 92 for three, Devon stumbled terminally to 99 for seven, Pringle's three wickets coming within nine balls without conceding a run off the bat.

Turner, we were told, specialises in clearing the pavilion. He failed in that but certainly left Chids feeling rue-

ful and, in concert with a composed last-wicket stand of 21, he gave the total a degree of substance.

If Gooch had gone early, and there were moments when it was threatened as he tried to adapt his shot-making to balls coming off the pitch like squashed tomatoes, Essex might have wobbled. But Stephenson took an early view that he would loft anything full to ungarded corners and the game was to all intents over before Donohue gained some reward for his accuracy.

Folland took both catches and the match award and Essex won with 15.3 overs to spare, Prichard scoring the final 15 in four balls.

Everyone went home happy, some rather faster than others. Gooch, after all, had to return to the other world and pick an England team.

## Lancashire grasp at a rapid result

By IVO TENNANT

BOURNEMOUTH (Lancashire won toss): Lancashire beat Dorset by five wickets

IF THERE was an inevitability about Lancashire's victory, it was not achieved without due deference to Dorset. Needing only 148, the NatWest Trophy holders lost both openers quickly and needed Neil Fairbrother's ascension to achieve a five-wicket win.

Fairbrother's innings of 68 earned him the man of the match award. He was not, though, at his most assertive. For one thing, the ball did not come on to the bat. The ground had been drenched over the previous few days and, indeed, it was extraordinary that play began only half an hour late.

Lancashire had no intention of returning today. So they bowled their overs at a quicker rate than they have done all season, dismissing Dorset for 147. They had won before the rain returned.

For once, Dorset were without Andrew Wingfield Digby, now retired from minor counties cricket. The new ball was now taken by Taylor, who is registered with Hampshire. He proceeded to demonstrate why.

First, he hit Mendis's middle stump with one that cut back. Then Fowler, having been dropped at square leg in the following over, was taken at second slip by Calvey. Lancashire were 20 for two and there was much for the middle order to do.

Adventures grafted in his most assiduous manner until he was run out through a rare misunderstanding with Fairbrother. They had put on 82 in 32 overs and although Watson and Fairbrother were out before victory was achieved, by then it

was assured, with 7.4 overs to spare.

Seven Dorset players had had first class experience. So it was not surprising that Dorset should give the holders a decent game. Or at least that their bowlers did. Lancashire, having won the toss, were content to contain their opponents in the knowledge that an asking rate in the region of three runs an over was easily within their grasp.

In fact, Lancashire did not even need that. Dorset had wickets in hand for much of their innings — they had lost only two by the 28th over — yet were unable to raise their game.

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## Radford proves a handful

By RICHARD STREETON

A HELICOPTER was called upon to help dry the soaked square here yesterday when play in this NatWest trophy first round match finally started at 5.15.

Bedfordshire, though, soon had cause to regret their initiative when Neil Radford took seven for 19 and they were dismissed in just under two hours for 66 and paved the way for a whirlwind Worcestershire victory.

Radford, bowling his 12 overs, unchanged, revelled in a wet, slow pitch, which consistently helped him bring the ball back, with many of them also keeping low. After only 18 overs, the Bedfordshire innings was in ruins at 30 for six, with Radford responsible for five of the wickets.

A couple of hard blows by Davis took Bedfordshire past 41, the competition's existing record low total by a minor county against first-class opposition but there could be no recovery from these depths.

The left-handed Banks at No. 10, helped by Thomas, ensured a small flourish as they shared a stand of 19 for the ninth wicket, the best of the innings. Banks made several hard hits, including a straight six against Stephenson. He also forced Curtis to go off after a massive heave struck the Worcestershire man on the head at silly point.

Helicopters, with their rotating blades serving as a drying force, have been used before in these circumstances. For one, a counter-attack as the universities were reduced to 82 for five wickets.

All this took place amid a nice sense of spontaneous conviviality. The tone was set when the West Indians, understandably, being reluctant to take the field

## Students in spirited effort

By JACK BAILEY

THE PARKS (first day of two): West Indians won toss; Oxford and Cambridge Universities, with five first-innings wickets remaining, are 160 runs behind the West Indians

THE DAY was all it should be: a crowd, more town than gown, ringing the boundary; a spirited effort for the universities in the field which caused the West Indians a severe case of post-lunch indigestion as they lost five wickets at the heart of their batting for 17 runs; and a counter-attack as the universities were reduced to 82 for five wickets.

All this took place amid a nice sense of spontaneous conviviality. The tone was set when the West Indians, understandably, being reluctant to take the field

with wet patches on the square, agreed the result of the toss to that the universities bowled first. This gesture, appreciated at the outset as Simmons and Lambert compiled 73 for the first wicket, appeared less open-handed when Gairns and Pearson set to work. In the space of eight overs 101 for one wicket became 118 for six. Gairns, the medium pacer, with a classical side-on action and consequent nip off the pitch, had accounted for Simmons before lunch, bowling him on the drive. Now he clung to a catch off his own bowling offered by Logie, had Haynes, leg-before, and knocked out Marshall's off-stump — all at a personal cost of 13 runs.

Meanwhile, Pearson, the off-spinner, was making inroads at the other end. Lambert, looking for a century, was more than a headful.

had progressed to 49 before he was beautifully taken at slip by Crawley. Lamb was left stranded and bowled as he advanced towards the off-spinner.

Pearson, in whom Northamptonshire have interests, bumbled 24 overs on the trot, and bowled them well. But Dujon, then Anthony, who carried Pearson for four sixes, spoiling some excellent figures, restored order.

Universities were shown no mercy when their turn came to bat. Paff took on the fast men with panache, meeting force with force, but he was cut short by Anthony. Turner resisted bravely until retiring with a battered hand. Otherwise, Walsh, Marshall, Anthony and Allen, on a pitch offering some help, and with wounded pride to restore, were more than a headful.

## Staffordshire overdue for final at Lord's

MINOR COUNTIES REVIEW by MICHAEL AUSTIN

STAFFORDSHIRE, the Minor Counties Hilt Cup semi-finalists, have shown such consistency in the championship that their limited-overs success this summer is more overdue than surprising.

After seven years without a victory in a Cup match until last summer, against Shropshire, Staffordshire are one match away from a Lord's final, with Northumberland barring their way at Norton on Sunday.

Nick Archer, the Staffordshire captain, who topped the Minor Counties batting averages two summers ago, is a formidable threat to Northumberland, who have qualified for the semi-finals for the first time in seven years. They also have won two

of their first three championship matches, having totalled only four victories in all during the previous five seasons.

Michael Younger, the captain, had misgivings about Northumberland's bowling strength, but Peter Graham and Steve Greenwood — back after a long spell with Durham — are performing admirably.

Hertfordshire are favourites to meet Staffordshire in the final on August 29. They play Devon, at Taunton, for the third successive season, at Hitchin on Sunday. A well-balanced attack, together with the skills of John Carr, the former Middlesex all-rounder, in an impressive batting order looks likely to frustrate Devon.

### YESTERDAY'S NATWEST TROPHY FIRST ROUND SCOREBOARDS

<b>Staffs v Northants</b> STONE (Staffordshire won toss): Northamptonshire beat Staffordshire by 152 runs Northamptonshire: 152 (100 overs), 152-100 (100 overs). Staffordshire: 152 (100 overs), 152-100 (100 overs). Man of the Match: R. J. Bailey. Umpires: J. H. Hampshire and V. A. Holder.	<b>Scotland v Sussex</b> EDINBURGH (Scotland won toss): Sussex beat Scotland by 72 runs Sussex: 260 (100 overs), 260-100 (100 overs). Scotland: 188 (100 overs), 188-100 (100 overs). Man of the Match: N. L. Lamb. Umpires: P. Duckett and G. Burgess.	<b>Devon v Essex</b> EXMOUTH (Essex won toss): Essex beat Devon by eight wickets Essex: 147 (100 overs), 147-100 (100 overs). Devon: 147 (100 overs), 147-100 (100 overs). Man of the Match: G. Gooch. Umpires: A. J. Jones and G. A. Siddley.	<b>Somerset v Bucks</b> BATH (Buckinghamshire won toss): Somerset beat Buckinghamshire by six wickets Somerset: 306 (100 overs), 306-100 (100 overs). Bucks: 147 (100 overs), 147-100 (100 overs). Man of the Match: P. McKewen. Umpires: R. A. White and R. C. Tolchard.	<b>Ireland v Middlesex</b> DUBLIN (Ireland won toss): Ireland, with six wickets in hand, need 142 runs to beat Middlesex Ireland: 142 (100 overs), 142-100 (100 overs). Middlesex: 142 (100 overs), 142-100 (100 overs). Man of the Match: J. H. Hampshire. Umpires: J. H. Hampshire and V. A. Holder.	<b>Leics v Shropshire</b> LEICESTER (Leicestershire won toss): Leicestershire beat Shropshire by seven wickets Leicestershire: 159 (100 overs), 159-100 (100 overs). Shropshire: 159 (100 overs), 159-100 (100 overs). Man of the Match: J. H. Hampshire. Umpires: J. H. Hampshire and V. A. Holder.	<b>Warwicks v Yorks</b> EDGBASTON (Warwickshire won toss): Warwickshire beat Yorkshire by seven wickets Warwickshire: 147 (100 overs), 147-100 (100 overs). Yorkshire: 147 (100 overs), 147-100 (100 overs). Man of the Match: J. H. Hampshire. Umpires: J. H. Hampshire and V. A. Holder.	<b>Surrey v Oxfordshire</b> THE OVAL (Oxfordshire won toss): Surrey won toss 142 for one wicket against Oxfordshire Surrey: 142 (100 overs), 142-100 (100 overs). Oxfordshire: 142 (100 overs), 142-100 (100 overs). Man of the Match: J. H. Hampshire. Umpires: J. H. Hampshire and V. A. Holder.
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Matches played 22nd June 1991

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# Stolle follows in father's footsteps

SOME great Australians will be with us at Wimbledon next week. They are older now - weaker in wind and limb, mostly greyer and a little bulkier than they were when the sap was still rising. So they will be having fun, and sharing it with us, in the invitation events for players whose 35th birthdays are receding memories.

There was a rumour that Stolle had jumped the gun and would be on court yesterday but this turned out to be Sandon, son of Fred, who won the French and United States championships and was runner-up in three consecutive Wimbledon finals from 1963 to 1965.

It was a little embarrassing to trek over to court 12, the outdoor, in search of two Australians who both had to qualify. Stolle had beaten

Andrew Kratzmann in the qualifying event and was due to play Kratzmann's older brother, Mark.

One says "due to play" because, although they should have been on court at noon, resuming a match suspended at 4-4 on Tuesday, nothing happened.

Nothing, that is, except for recurrent showers and the impressive spectacle of the court crew smartly rolling the cover on and off, and on and off, and on and off...

Every time the grass came into view, it looked as green as the Kerry hills. But there was no question of playing tennis on it; it might as well try to play tennis on the Kerry hills.

Stolle senior is now a television commentator and

tennis consultant to a resort complex at North Miami Beach.

The name Sandon was chosen, Fred said, because his wife came across it in a book and immediately liked it. Sandon will be 21 next month. "I was the same age when I played my first Wimbledon in 1960," the father explained.

"When Sandon qualified, he was so excited. He said: 'Dad, you'll never know what this feels like because you never had to qualify'. I told him: 'And maybe you'll never know, though I hope you will, what it feels like to have a son playing at Wimbledon'." So how did Sandon get there?

"He went to college for two years at the Texas Christian University at Fort Worth," Fred said. "I arranged for him to take four

or five months off to play in Australia last season.

"He was supposed to go back to college in January but he had some good wins and was given a wild card into the Australian championships and a place in the BP achievers' squad. "Tut" Bartzan, the Texas Christian coach, wasn't too happy at all when Sandon didn't go back..."

This father-and-son business is a fascinating study in psychology. Tennis-playing sons cannot measure up to fathers with big reputations. That is not quite as true among the women. Helena Sukova, whose mother was Wimbledon runner-up in 1962, has herself reached three grand slam singles finals.

Mark Cox, now a television commentator, like Stolle, had the rare experi-

ence of playing tournament matches against Ramanathan and Ramesh Krishnan, father and son. "They both beat me," Cox said yesterday. The Krishnans are an exception to the rule because Ramesh has not been much short of his father's class.

"It's tough for the kid to create his own identity," Cox said, "because he's constantly confronted by the fact that he is being measured against his own father. I can remember travelling with Stanley Matthews. They were in different sports but he was very much in the shadow of his father."

"That is not the case with brothers and sisters lacking the role model. They are travelling on the same journey and have to find their own way. They can help each other along."

There have been many examples of brothers and sisters who have excelled as tennis players. But, in addition to the father-son and mother-daughter issue, there are players labouring in shadows cast by their likes.

Mark Kratzmann, for example, was a wonderfully promising junior who had so much in common with Rod Laver - and has so repeatedly been reminded of it - that this may help to explain why, now 25, he has remained in the chorus line instead of assuming the star status for which he seemed destined.

Early comparisons with Laver may also tell us something about Henri Leconte, of France, who is even more flashy than Kratzmann. Any player compared with Laver has an unbearable load on his back.

A 16-year-old carefully plotting path to the top

## Huber content to bide her time in Graf's footsteps

By ANDREW LONGMORE  
TENNIS CORRESPONDENT

THE classroom might not seem such a bad place after all for Anke Huber, the young German who has the misfortune to be tagged "the next Steffi". Huber officially left school two weeks ago and celebrated her release by beating Veronika Martinek, a Czech-born German, for the loss of only three games in the first round yesterday.

That was a smart piece of timing because the first bout of rain set in shortly afterwards, condemning players and spectators to another lengthy period of conversation and contemplation. But not everyone was so pleased with Huber's rapid action; her coach, Boris Braskovic, for one. "If she plays like that again, she will not win the second round," he said sternly. So it was lunch, a massage and then back to the practice courts, theoretically at least.

Braskovic's pedigree for producing Wimbledon champions is so impeccable that he has every right to be a harsh judge. Both Boris Becker and Steffi Graf passed through his hands in their early days and Huber comes from a town midway between Becker's home in Leimen and Graf's in Brühl. She even trains at the Badische regional tennis centre in Leimen, too close for Huber's comfort but a heaven-sent opportunity for journalistic comparison.

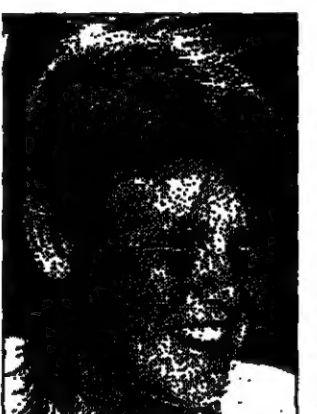
No matter that she is



shorter, has shorter, straighter hair and a two-handed backhand, Huber can continue the heavy train begun by Graf and Becker. So the next Steffi it is, whether Huber likes it or not.

"I don't like it. It's difficult for me when they say I'm the second Steffi. There will never be another Steffi because I think she is something special, but there is nothing I can do about it," Huber said.

At present, the 16-year-old from Karlsruhe shows little sign of being overawed either by her elders on the circuit or



Huber: now in top 20

by the distant prospect of succeeding Graf as Germany's next world No. 1. Her first year on the tour was an impressive reconnaissance of the territory, which included a first tour title at Schenectady, her second has been a steady progression from the Australian Open championship, where her all-action, baseline game proved too powerful for two seeds, Manuela Maleeva-Fragniere and Natalia Zvereva, on the way to defeat by the eventual champion, Monica Seles, in the quarter-finals.

A month ago, Huber broke into the top 20 for the first time, had her first victory over a top-five player, Gabriela Sabatini, in Berlin and was seeded for the first time at the French Open. Defeats have come only from the highest source: Seles, Sánchez Vicario twice, Navratilova, and Graf herself twice for the loss of six games in total.

Wimbledon might not be conquered quite as speedily, although Huber was a semi-finalist at junior Wimbledon last year and is seeded 13 this year. "I only play one grass-court tournament a year, so it is difficult to get much practice. It's not my favourite surface, but I like it here," she said. Her first experience ended in defeat by Sabatini in the second round. "It was all rather hectic last year. Everything happened too fast. This year it is better, though I have no goal at the moment."

### Seeded players in capitals Women's singles

Winner: £216,000  
Runner-up: £108,000  
Holder: M Navratilova (US)  
First round

A HUBER (Ger) bt V Martinek (Ger), 6-1, 6-2  
T WHITTINGTON (US) bt M Maleeva (Bul), 6-1, 6-3  
P SHIVER (US) bt A Leand (US), 6-0, 7-5  
N TAUZIAT (Fr) bt R Rajchrtova (Cz), 6-1, 7-5  
A Kijimura (Japan) bt M Paz (Arg), 6-1, 6-3

Arg: Argentina; Aus: Australia; Bel: Belgium; Bol: Bolivia; Bos: Bosnia; Can: Canada; Col: Colombia; Cz: Czech Republic; Den: Denmark; Ecu: Ecuador; Efr: Republic of Ireland; Fin: Finland; Fr: France; Ger: Germany; Gbr: Great Britain; Gr: Greece; HK: Hong Kong; Hun: Hungary; Ind: India; Isr: Israel; Ita: Italy; Jpn: Japan; Kor: South Korea; Luc: Luxembourg; Mac: Macedonia; Mor: Morocco; NZ: New Zealand; Neth: The Netherlands; NZ: New Zealand; Pak: Pakistan; Par: Paraguay; Pol: Poland; Por: Portugal; Pse: Palestine; Rom: Romania; Rus: Russia; Spt: Spain; Swe: Sweden; Swi: Switzerland; Tch: Thailand; Ukr: Ukraine; Uzb: Uzbekistan; Ussr: Soviet Union; Ven: Venezuela; Yug: Yugoslavia; Zim: Zimbabwe.



On the line: Humphreys-Davies, of Britain, whose rain-interrupted match with Bollegraf resumes today

## Backward glances at topping option

By ALIX RAMSAY

THE courts were covered, the spectators were damp, and the players were packed in the dressing rooms waiting for something to happen.

Two former champions, Billie Jean King and Nicole Pietrangeli, had seen it all before. In the 60s or so Wimbledon had them, they have known what it is like to suffer at the hands of the rain.

"You have a set routine," King said. "You like to know when to get up, when you are going to play, when you are going to eat, where you are going to practice, and the rain plays havoc with that scheduling."

"But we are all in the same boat - the Ark, I guess."

When Fraser was playing, he did so with the likes of Rosewall, Laver and Sedgman. Those were halcyon days when the Australians ruled the courts and the players had fun. The rain was almost depressing, he said. "We had a great camaraderie in the dressing room in those days. Today, players don't mix enough. One year, when I was playing in the final here, with Ashley Cooper, I shared a hotel room with him. I don't think that relationship exists anymore. But I think, deep down, today's players would like it."

Back in Fraser's homeland, they have tried their best to beat the elements by building a retractable roof over the main court at Flinders Park, the home of the Australian Open. It is an idea which has been mooted for Wimbledon and, in King's opinion, it would be a good plan. "There are so many people who wait so many years to attend Wimbledon, I think it would be a good idea to take care of the fans first," she said.

Fraser, too, thinks a roof might help matters, but is a little more sanguine about its feasibility. "It might be entertaining for the spectators to see some tennis," he said, "but at this early stage in the championships, it is not fair to let the top players go through on centre court when the rest are still waiting to play. For the semi-finals and final, it would be ideal so that the event would be guaranteed to go on."

A lot of things have changed since the days of King and Fraser. Money for one. When King first started, she counted herself lucky if Fred Perry helped her out with a few free shirts and skirts to play in. Now the world waits to see the latest August outfit that will earn him a fortune in endorsements. It is not something Fraser is too impressed with.

"There is too much money in the game, but if the sponsors are willing to pay it out, you can't knock the players for taking it."

With that, Fraser and King departed into the damp and the dark. Not surprisingly, it was raining again.

## Payne in form as England soon warm to the task

From PATRICIA DAVIES IN MADRID

DESPITE having to contend with temperatures hitting the 100°F mark, England made an exceptional start to their defence of the European team championship at Puerta de Hierro yesterday.

They returned the best team total - 355, five under par - in the first of the two qualifying rounds, and no foundation could have been more solid. Even Mike Kelley, the captain, a Yorkshireman and a man difficult to please, could find nothing to complain of, although he did caution that matchplay was a completely different matter.

Making the top flight, in other words being one of the first eight qualifiers, is the gritty business of the first two days, however; a chore and a bore for everyone concerned, and a hard grind to boot. England made relatively light of it, however.

Jim Payne, his confidence boosted by his recent victory in the British youths' championship, had a 67, five under par, while Liam White had a 68, Gary Evans a 71. Andy Sandwell a 74 and Ricky Willison a gutsy 75 that owed a lot to an eagle three at the 15th, where he hit a three-wood to six feet. Ian Garbutt, the English champion, who insisted on playing despite suffering badly from sunstroke, scored a 77 that was discarded, but was admirable given his condition.

Payne was outstanding, however, dropping only two shots in a round that also included five birdies and an eagle two. That came at the 8th, a driveable par four of about 300 yards. Payne was in a greenside bunker, but holed out from 30 feet. "I didn't seem to do much wrong at all," the lanky lad from Sandilands said. "I wasn't in any trouble and most of my putts were about six to eight feet, not really long."

"I didn't have a great deal of confidence after two poor practice rounds, but that probably helped make me concentrate harder and I also sorted my driving out."

White, from Wollaton Park but of Irish parents, went out in 31, five under par, with birdies at the 2nd and 5th, both par fives, and three in a row from the 7th. He dropped a shot at the 15th, but was promptly claimed by the Irish press, whose own men were not performing to their satisfaction.

Scotland did not have their troubles to seek either, with Jim Milligan, the senior Walker Cup player, taking 78, and Gavin Lawrie an infuriating 82. It included four penalty shots for having 16 clubs in his bag. The two extra implements belonged to his team captain, Derek Crawford, and David Carrick, the exasperated captain, said: "They should have counted. They were both to blame in that sense."

LEADING FIRST QUALIFYING ROUND SCORES (based on non-playing score): 355: England (1 Payne 67, 1 White 68, 1 Evans 71, 1 Sandwell 74, 1 Wilson 75, 1 Garbutt 77, 1 Sandwell 78, 1 Willison 79, 1 Kelley 80, 1 Carrick 81, 1 Carrick 82, 1 Carrick 83, 1 Carrick 84, 1 Carrick 85, 1 Carrick 86, 1 Carrick 87, 1 Carrick 88, 1 Carrick 89, 1 Carrick 90, 1 Carrick 91, 1 Carrick 92, 1 Carrick 93, 1 Carrick 94, 1 Carrick 95, 1 Carrick 96, 1 Carrick 97, 1 Carrick 98, 1 Carrick 99, 1 Carrick 100).

Card of the course

Pos	Yds	Par	Hole	Yds	Par
1	414	4	1	376	4
2	202	3	11	191	3
3	358	5	12	436	4
4	358	5	13	436	4
5	403	4	14	590	5
6	376	4	15	419	4
7	376	4	16	419	4
8	307	3	17	489	4
9	261	3	18	307	3
Out: 2,599; 36 in 3,531; 36					
Total: 5,198; 72 in 7,062; 72					

turning the site into a giant lip for construction companies.

"I wanted a mix of target golf and links," Chesneau, who has designed eight other courses, said. "I wanted it to be tough, spectacular and practical."

It would seem to be all that, even if the surrounding countryside is less than pleasing on the eye, unlike Chantilly, where, 12 months ago, Philip Walton won this title.

Sandy Lyle, however, likes the course very much, as does Sam Torrance. "You're going to have to play all the shots to make a score out there," Torrance, who has been prescribed spectacles to which he is struggling to adjust, said. "It is an excellent course, but it's tough."

That will suit Faldo whose principal rivals, apart from the aforementioned, should be Jose Maria Olazabal, Colin Montgomerie, David Feherty, Steve Richardson and Ronan Rafferty.

"I'm close to my best again," Faldo said. "I haven't got everything together at once since the Open at St Andrews last July. That was where I showed what I can do when it all comes right. What I need now is to get the putts to flow."

## Heading for Silverstone

Mr Michael Dixon is the winner of the competition in *The Times* offering a weekend at the British grand prix. Mr Dixon, who lives at Oakridge Lynch, Stroud, Gloucestershire, and a friend will be the guests of the Marlboro McLaren team at Silverstone on July 14.

The answers were: 1, Nigel Mansell; 2, Jackie Stewart (27); 3, Three (1988, 1989, 1990); 4, New Zealand; 5, Twice.

## England kept at arms' length by canny Scots

By GORDON ALLAN

SCOTLAND won the British women's international series for the Eve Trophy in Belfast yesterday, beating England, the holders for the past two years, 108-91 in the deciding match.

After closely contested early ends, Scotland maintained their lead at between ten and 18 shots and there was little doubt about the outcome as they protected their advantage with well disciplined bowls, giving away no big counts.

They won on three rinks, lost on two and drew on the sixth. Helen Mason scoring two shots on the last end to tie 19-19 with Mavis Steele. Margaret Mackin had replaced Betty Smith, at No. 3 to Senga McCrone, and their rink won against Barbara Fuller.

The other winning Scottish ships were Sarah Courlay, over Norma Shaw by 11 - the widest margin of the game - and Frances Whyte over Margaret Haggie.

With Ann Snelling having injured an arm and Norma May being dropped, England bowed in Joy Adamson, at No. 3 to

## Yorath to discover if his job is full-time

By OUR SPORTS STAFF

TERRY Yorath's future as the part-time manager of Wales will be on the line at a full council meeting of the Football Association of Wales (FAW) tomorrow - three weeks after the 1-0 win over Germany.

The council will debate a recommendation by the FAW on whether Yorath should be offered full-time employment or just an improvement on his £15,000-a-year part-time contract. But it could also vote to retain the present arrangement, leaving Yorath to decide if he should apply for a club post such as the vacancy caused by Colin Todd's departure from Middlesbrough.

Middlesbrough will honour the remaining two years of Todd's contract after the manager's departure over a disagreement on policies. "I was not getting support over team-building plans," Todd said. However, Colin Henderson, the club chairman, claimed that Middlesbrough's buying record in recent years had been disastrous. "Todd thought he should make all the decisions without

## World Cup highlights recognised

By DAVID POWELL, ATHLETICS CORRESPONDENT

IN SETTING a British and Commonwealth record for 10,000 metres in Hengelo on Tuesday night, Liz McColgan has convinced herself that she is now within range of Ingrid Krissiansen's world record of 30min 13.74sec. Whether she will attempt to break it is another matter.

McColgan's metronomic pace yesterday - 25 laps at 74 or the occasional 75 seconds - carried her to the fourth fastest time ever. Even the pacemaker found McColgan's pace too hot. She was supposed to take the strain to 3,000 metres, but lasted only six laps.

The three performances quicker than McColgan's all belong to Krissiansen, of Norway, and the Scot's 30min 57.07sec moves her from No. 3 to No. 2 in the all-time rankings, ahead of Olga Bondarenko, of the Soviet Union. After improving her previous best by ten seconds, McColgan said that she would be true to her promise to stand by for the European Cup this weekend, though even an athlete as resilient as McColgan

## World record within McColgan's reach

By DAVID POWELL, ATHLETICS CORRESPONDENT

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## Contract cold feet

By DAVID POWELL, ATHLETICS CORRESPONDENT

PARIS (AP) - The Ben Johnson-Carl Lewis 100 metres race next Monday is in doubt because of a contract dispute.

Raymond Llorca, the organiser of the grand prix track meeting in Villeneuve d'Ascq, near Lille, said: "If Johnson does not do better than 10.17sec over the next few meets, we may have to modify the contract."

SQUASH RACKETE: Simon Parke has signed for L and P Lamb and has been replaced at Cannock by Mark Maclean.

RUGBY UNION: New Zealand beat Tuamotu 21-9 in the hardest match so far of the All Blacks' tour of Argentina.

CYCLING: Robert Millar, who is lying fifth in the 11-day Tour of Switzerland, and Wayne Bennington, his French 477-squad colleague, has withdrawn from the British professional road-race championship at Newport, Shropshire, on Sunday.

MOTOR RACING: The Detroit grand prix has lost "over a million dollars a year", according to tax statements. BRIDGE: Britain's open team lost narrowly to Sweden on Tuesday night but against Czechoslovakia yesterday increased their lead in the European championships.



# Rain is redolent with heroic memories

ONCE more, it was a day not for tennis but for memories.

As Billie Jean King was being interviewed on the drenched centre court, the mind scampers back to those days in the early Sixties when little Miss Moffitt made her first appearance in Britain, on tranquil, suburban Beckenham's grass, and low-volleyed off her toe caps with such assurance that within half an hour or so you could be sure that here was a champion of the near future.

As one becomes older, it is necessary to become wary of

over-estimating the past, to

balance the talents of the time of one's impressionable youth against those of today. The character of tennis may have changed, not necessarily for the better, yet the skills of such as Edberg, Becker and Lendl, of Graf, Seles and Navratilova, are in no way inferior.

The irresistible power, flowing from young limbs uninhibited by the fears that arrived with experience, of the boy-Becker in 1986 when defeating

Kevin Curren, was a pulse-quickening sight; yet hard as I try, it is difficult for me to put it on a par with, say, the Grecian elegance of Hoad at his most ferocious, the hair-line accuracy of the seemingly frail "Muscles" Rosewall, the unbelievable range of shot and spin that came from the left forearm of the expressionless Laver.

The worst part of ageing is that increasingly you miss those who are gone. This year, I have missed the wisdom of Ted Tinling, guru to hundreds if not thousands of us: the

players, officials and the media. Tinling's knowledge and judgment was probably unsurpassed, and I can think of only one instance when I ventured an opinion that would prove more correct than his.

In 1961, we were discussing, for a series of articles, who was the greatest men's player ever. Tinling said it had to be Tilden or Perry; if his last shirt was on it, Perry.

I suggested that Laver, who had just won his first Wimbledon in three consecutive finals, might surpass them.

Tinling vigorously disagreed. Eight years later, when Laver had won consecutive Wimbledon titles against Roche and Newcombe, Tinling revised his view.

And what about "Newk", perhaps the first of the percentage players?

What a staring match it would have been, for instance, between him and Lendl, as they visually grinded each other from opposite ends of the court, Newk bouncing the ball before service while his eye froze the opponent like a poker player. I guess you have

to be under 30 years old to have sporting heroes.

The women? Steffi Graf, though temporarily on the wane, has given us all the joyful athleticism of Joan Hunter-Dunne, combining the forehead of Christine Truman with the mobility of Rosie Casals.

Yet my heart lingers in the past, with the glories of Maria Bueno, a sugar-plum fairy who could fire the ball like a bullet. With Maureen Connolly, who drew the blueprint for Graf 36 years earlier. And with Billie Jean herself, to

whom the women's game today owes everything for its near-equality with the men's in prize-money. As perhaps never before, Billie Jean made it femininely acceptable to be a fighter.

She will not, of course, thank me for saying that the women's game can never match the men's, for unless you have the benefit of Navratilova's nutritional adviser, I doubt if any woman can achieve the wrist control that allows the men's game the strength to produce a hugely superior variety of shots.

## Rafferty explains US Open pull-out

From MITCHELL PLATT'S GOLF CORRESPONDENT PARIS

RONAN Rafferty yesterday offered an explanation for his much-criticised disappearing act from the recent US Open at Hazeltine in Minnesota.

Rafferty said he regretted his decision to quit the tournament after nine holes of the second round without offering a reason, but he stressed that the health of his wife, Clare, had placed him in a predicament.

"My wife's health was of paramount importance," he said. "She is seven months pregnant and the baby was semi-breached."

"I spoke with her on the morning of the second round, when I learned she was also suffering from the virus which struck me down during the PGA championship. She had lost seven pounds. I was seven over after my opening 79 but I knew I could make the halfway cut with a reasonable score. In the end, I wasn't doing it and I terminated the round."

"Before that I spoke with the referee and asked what the correct procedure was for withdrawing. The referee informed me that when I returned home I should write to the United States Golf Association, which I did on June 19."

"It seems I have done the wrong thing at the wrong time, but I did think before leaving that I had done everything I needed to do."

"There was no intention on my part to do harm to the PGA European Tour or to myself. I can only apologise to all concerned for what has happened. I immediately went on holiday after returning from America and I did not learn about the criticism of me until last Saturday evening."

Rafferty will now concentrate his efforts on retaining a place in Europe's team for the Ryder Cup match against the United States in September. He is presently 49th in the qualifying list.

The Irishman is playing in the Peugeot French Open, which starts on the National course here today, and he has rearranged his schedule to take in the Bell's Scottish Open, Open Championship, Dutch Open, Scandinavian Masters and NM English Open before the team is announced on August 25.

Bernard Gallacher, Europe's captain, has criticised Rafferty's actions. He said: "I can't condone Rafferty's behaviour. Walking out, especially as an invited guest, is totally unacceptable."

But Gallacher also suggested that Rafferty should take his medicine and attempt to earn a place in the team.

Rafferty said: "I haven't spoken to Bernard about that, but it's my intention to make the team. I want to concentrate now on the Ryder Cup. I'm still very capable of playing well."

Rafferty's case will be discussed by the PGA European Tour. There will be sympathy in view of his wife's condition, although it is not expected that he will escape without being fined. The most likely charge is that he has brought the Tour into disrepute.

Payne in form, page 39

## Blueprint feud may go to court

THE FEUD between the Football League and Football Association over the creation of a super league looks set to be resolved in the High Court at the end of July. Mr Justice Knox ordered an early hearing of a pre-emptive strike launched by the FA in the Chancery Division to establish the legality of its break-away Premier Division for 1993-1994.

The formation of its own division is central to the "blueprint for football", drawn up by its chief executive, Graham Kelly. The judge rejected the League's attempt to have the FA's action stayed, pending the outcome of other court actions in which the League is seeking declarations, injunctions and damages against the FA for allegedly inducing clubs to break existing contracts.

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## More rain adds to All England Club's problems

# Wimbledon may sanction an extra day's play

By ANDREW LONGMORE  
TENNIS CORRESPONDENT

DESPERATE situations require desperate remedies. After the wettest start to the championships in living memory, play on the middle Sunday of Wimbledon has not been ruled out, though the tournament referee, Alan Mills, was understandably cautious about committing himself to such a radical reorganisation of the schedule.

"It's not quite critical yet, but it's close to it," Mills said. "At the moment we are not thinking about the mid-Sunday because of all the domestic problems of stewards, ballboys and ticketers. It would need a tremendous reorganisation."

The All England Club would also need to get permission for Sunday play from Merton council. "The only way we would think of playing on Sunday would be if it gets even worse than it is at the moment," Peter Jackson, a member of Wimbledon's management committee, said. "We would have to talk to Merton council, but we would be hopeful they would give us permission if it came down to it."

By late yesterday afternoon, Mills was still clinging to the raft of 1985. Only 45 matches had been finished by the end of the third day then, nine more than this year, and still the tournament finished on time, thanks to a marked improvement in the weather during the second week. Of the 180 matches scheduled over the first three days this year, 33 had been completed when rain stopped play for six hours just after midday yesterday. Five matches were completed in the hour-and-a-half's play possible in the morning.



The club is still hopeful that by having early starts over the next three days - 11am on the outside courts and 1pm on the centre and number one courts - and, possibly, cutting back of men's doubles matches to the best-of-three sets, it would still be possible to make up for lost time.

"It was a very optimistic schedule today. We hoped to complete 100 matches and then we would have caught up. The second week is not quite as hectic as the first and there are built-in rest days between the final rounds. They will probably have to go," Mills said. He was certainly more optimistic than the weather forecast for today, which promised more of the same.

"It has been frustrating and depressing for everyone involved. But even more so for the spectators," Mills said. "The players have been very co-operative. We try to keep them informed and release them from late matches as soon as possible so they don't have to wait around too long."

The spectators, who had resorted, appropriately enough, to a Mexican wave or two by mid-afternoon, were not so lucky. If no ball was hit on centre or number one courts, they had no recourse to a refund, but would be assured of a ticket for the same seat on the same day next year, at 1992 prices. That condition was brought in after the rain-hit 1987 championships, when

the first day was also washed out.

"We have considered complete refunds over the years," Jackson said. "Up to four years ago, there was no recourse at all if a day was washed out. But we brought in the rain check four years ago by which spectators get priority for next year. The insurance would be too costly to have a complete refund, but it is something we look at the whole time."

Also under discussion is the possibility of moving the championships forward a week to the first two weeks of July to allow more time for preparation between the French Open and Wimbledon. Inadvertently, the rain has helped Wimbledon's case, though there were "a lot of factors to be considered", Mills said, before any decision was taken.

In the short spell of play possible in the morning yesterday, two young seeds and one veteran went through in the women's singles. Anke Huber, of Germany, the No. 13 seed, beat Veronika Martinek 6-1, 6-2. Nathalie Tauziat, the No. 11 seed, beat Regina Rajchrtova, 6-4, 7-5, and Pam Shriver - returning to Wimbledon after missing last year's championships with a shoulder injury - won 6-0, 7-5 against Andrea Leand. Leand's first-set collapse was fairly predictable. She had returned to her other profession as a journalist during the French Open, so could hardly have been prepared. Her quill is obviously mightier than her racket these days. □ Monica Seles was given an ultimatum from the Women's Tennis Association (WTA) yesterday (AFP reports). It made it clear that the champion should contact them immediately, or "face the consequences" of her late withdrawal.

Results, page 39



Beating the rain: Tauziat on her way to victory over Rajchrtova before rain lashed down again yesterday

## Mansell fastest in tests

By NORMAN HOWELL

NIGEL Mansell confirmed his and his team's readiness for the British grand prix next month when he set the fastest time on the final day of testing at the revised Silverstone race circuit yesterday.

Times are relative at these testing sessions as some teams elect to test elements on the car where speed is not necessarily the most important factor. McLaren, for example, are known to often load their car with electronic gadgets, and with the added weight, they are never likely to set fast times.

Nelson Piquet echoed Ayrton Senna's remarks the day before that the circuit is bumpy and not as fast as it was before, a feeling that seems to be shared by a number of Formula One drivers.

Ferrari had both their drivers at Silverstone, though their big test will be Friday in Italy, where they will unveil their latest design. The latter, rather Honda, introduced their latest Spec 3 engine, yet another advancement for the V12.

Gordon Kimball, the Benetton technical director, claimed the team's John Barnard-designed B191 car had the potential to outstrip both McLaren and Ferrari.

Road to recovery, page 35

## Maynard too hot for Durham

By PETER BALL

DARLINGTON (Durham won toss): Glamorgan beat Durham by 40 runs

DURHAM'S progress towards first-class status is gathering pace, but they were reminded yesterday that there is still a gap to be bridged before they get there. Maynard and Morris shared a record third-wicket partnership for the NatWest Trophy of 259 as Glamorgan scored 345 for two, their highest total in one-day cricket.

Feethams will be a pleasant setting for championship matches next season. Yesterday it was the setting for a massacre on the best day of

summer, as Maynard savaged some ordinary Durham bowling in the sun for 151 in 103 balls, hitting seven sixes and 12 fours.

That put the game beyond Durham's compass, but in its turn their batting flourished successfully enough to suggest that Geoff Cook, their level-headed director of cricket, has something to build on as they reached 305 for nine, a record for a minor county in the competition.

The previous best, 261 for eight, was set by Dorset at Swansea last year. As that suggests, Glamorgan's bowling is not the strongest in the first-class game and John Glendenen, a professional in

the Durham Coast League with Easington, who has already plied his trade with Yorkshire, Gloucestershire and Somerset without success, made his latest bid for a contract with relish.

Glendenen hit a splendid 109, with seven fours and four sixes, one soaring into the road, to put the game briefly into the balance before Glamorgan's superior knowledge saw them through.

Cook has said that, if he has to play next season, it will be an admission of failure, but he clearly has some recruiting to do. Part of the problem, he says, "is a void of talent between 19 and 23", all the promising cricketers of that age having left to join established counties.

The next generation, however, is burgeoning if Darren Blenkinson, son of Bill, of Warwickshire, is an example. Blenkinson batted with a maturity beyond his 17 years to notch a notable fifty, supporting Glendenen in a partnership of 103 in 18 overs.

The bowling is more problematic. Only Heselgrave, the former Sussex off spinner, kept his head amid the carnage, removing Shastri and keeping all the batsmen contained with a testing spell in the middle of the innings.

For the rest, Durham's bowling was left in tatters. Ijaz Ahmed and Wood were the worst sufferers as Maynard got into his stride, announcing his

intentions by hitting Wood for a straight six, and repeating the stroke as he rushed from 81 to his hundred in eight balls. A third blow knocked an unwary spectator off his chair at square leg. Ijaz later went for three sixes in one over and Maynard's third fifty came up off 18 balls.

By this time Morris, who had had a head start, was almost an admiring spectator, but, as always, his contribution was considerable and he batted right through the innings for his 126.

GLAMORGAN	
A R Bullock c Featherly b Brown	17
H Morris not out	126
R J Shastri c Featherly b Heselgrave	29
M P Maynard not out	151
Extras (b 3, lb 11, w 11)	25
Total (2 wickets, 60 overs)	345

15th: A. Dale, J. Dennis, Y. C. P. Morgan, S. L. Washin, S. R. Barwick and M. Frost did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-27, 2-86, 3-109, 4-110, 5-111, 6-112, 7-113, 8-114, 9-115, 10-116, 11-117, 12-118, 13-119, 14-120, 15-121, 16-122, 17-123, 18-124.

BOWLING: Brown 12-1-73-1; Wood 10-0-82-0; Heselgrave 12-0-42-0; Ijaz Ahmed 11-0-79-0; Maynard 13-1-37-1; Patel 3-0-18-0.

DURHAM

G Cook c Smith b Frost 13

J D Glendenen c Frost b Washin 109

P Blenkinson c Frost b Washin 10

Ijaz Ahmed b b Barwick 29

D A Shastri c Frost b Barwick 29

A R Patel c Dale b Smith 24

J A R Featherly c Shastri b Smith 24

J Wood b Smith 1

S J Brown not out 5

P A W Heselgrave not out 5

Extras (b 13, w 8, nb 5) 26

Total (9 wickets, 60 overs) 306

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-17, 2-24, 3-47, 4-119, 5-222, 6-249, 7-278, 8-282, 9-284.

BOWLING: Washin 12-1-41-2; Frost 12-2-45-1; Barwick 10-0-51-1; Dennis 12-0-50-1; Dale 10-0-30-0; Smith 9-0-30-3.

Men of the match: M P Maynard.

Umpires: D O Oslear and B Heaven.

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